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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,222.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	STEAMERS,	TONS,	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS.
2-39 P.M. 1907.				
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5334	MONGOLIA	9605
12th „	ARABIA	7903		
19th „	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6329
26th „	PERSIA	7951		
2nd Nov†	MACEDONIA	10512	BRITANNIA	6325
9th „	OCEANA	6610		
16th „	PENINSULAR	5296	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd „	EGYPT	7912		
30th „	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10509		
14th „	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6828
21st „	ARABIA	7903		
28th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
11th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th „	OCEANA	6610		
25th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th „	CALEDONIA	7538	VICTORIA	6329
15th „	ORIENTAL	5284		
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th „	ARCADIA	6603		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7538	BRITANNIA	6325
14th „	ARABIA	7903		
21st „	CALEDONIA	7538	MOOLTAN	9621
28th „	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th „	EGYPT	7912		
18th „	CALEDONIA	7538	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6828
9th „	CALEDONIA	7538		
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9605
23rd „	ARABIA	7903		

† Proceeds to Plymouth, London, and passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 4 P.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

Bombay, 26th September 1907.

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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,355	Guiounet	3rd Oct. 1907.
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	31st „ „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	11th Oct, 1907,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	8th Nov. „
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Dec. „

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date. 1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	6th Oct.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	8069	16th „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	8091	5th Nov.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	8124	18th „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	3rd Dec.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	9406	17th „
CASTALIA	F S. Blight	6360	7th Jan. '08.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	8 69	21st „ „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	8091	12th Feb. „

Fares to Suez . . . . . Rs. 140
Bombay to Port Said. . . . . Rs. 416
Bombay to Marseilles . . . . . Rs. 478
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea). . . . . Rs. 6 5
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent . . . . . Rs. 653
Bombay to New York. . . . . Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) . . . . Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool . . . . . Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Steward or Stewardess who is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised fleetes to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co's Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 7th Oct.	11 a. m.	P. D & O.*
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 3rd Oct.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 4th Oct.	7 a. m.	(direct). *

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 7th Oct., calling at Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mohomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd Oct., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahrmera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,619 tons, on or about 4th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Africa, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

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Agents, BOMBAY.

2nd October, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA:

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KORNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4233	M. Daboovich	16th „
AFRICA	4506	P. Badenich	1st Dec
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th „

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gotharde and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
F. FERDINAND	6015	C. Matcovich	26th Oct.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
YEROSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	5th Oct.	16th Oct.
BIOJUN MARU	...	T. Iriawa	18th Oct.	27th Oct.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocher	31st Oct.	6th Nov.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	5th Nov.	17th Nov.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	13th Nov.	27th Nov.
YETOREFU MARU	...	K. Sato	26th Nov.	8th Dec.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	4th Dec.	18th Dec.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	17th Dec.	29th Dec.
MOYORO MARU	...	....	29th Dec.	8th Jan.
YEDOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	7th Jan	19th Jan.

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Nawazi Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

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Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held for Reserved Class Boarders.

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THE LADY SUPERIOR,
The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL
OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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MORE than 170 Military and Naval Messes, 120 Clubs and a large number of Officers and the leading Civilians in all parts of India and Burma now purchase their Wines, &c., from us. We import only from the Leading Wine Shippers and Merchants in Europe, and purchase at special trade rates.

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PHIPSON AND CO.,
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BOMBAY.

HAIG & HAIG'S THREE STARS WHISKY.

Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

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CROFT MODY & Co.,

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T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.
CROFT'S FINE CROWN IMPERIAL PORT.
GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
MOET and CHANDON'S DRY IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE
Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

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Messrs. DENISON & CO., HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

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EXTRA SEC
CHAMPAGNE, 1900
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By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

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GLADIATOR.

A Member of Parliament, in the "MOTOR TRADER," of July 24th, says—

"I have nothing but praise for the Gladiator, for she has given the greatest satisfaction ever since I have handled her ******* The 4,000 miles which the Gladiator has run so far is not like any ordinary 4,000 miles. Day after day, nearly every day in the week, and all day long, that car has been driven through town traffic with the clutch, brakes and change-speed lever always at work. No chicken-hearted car could stand it ******* The fact that, although quite an amateur driver, I am also my own mechanic, only emphasises the reliability which has so far distinguished the car. We have proved it."

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TWO AND FOUR CYLINDER
GLADIATOR MOTOR CARS.
All with Side Swing Door Entrances and fitted with Cape Hoods.

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JAPANESE SILK GOODS and CURIOS.
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HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system, than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEUVEL JOMPOOR VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 8, *Bond Street*, Clerkenwell Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

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Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies.

WITH PROFITS.

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	43 8	30 6	20 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	53 5	39 4	23 0	64 13	49 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	66 13	49 13	26 9	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 3	82 4	47 1	30 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	66 13	82 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	56 13	...	71 11	56 13	—	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

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General Manager.

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GREAT BRITAIN, CONTINENT, AMERICA AND

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Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

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POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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Secretaries,
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KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders

ASSETS EXCEED, 14 Crores of Rupees.
PREMIUM INCOME, 2 Crores of Rupees.
A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable.

Apply CROFT MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
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THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

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FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—
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HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Semmiez Hose, Socks, Jerseys (Fancy & Merino Ribbed, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing 4 and thread in Cards and Spools (warranted full length) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cottin for embroidery, Sewing Silesia, Doll Twines, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from

SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gunesh wadi.
BRANCHES:—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do, —Sassoon Street, Bombay.
Do, —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

BABY RAW WITH AWFUL ECZEMA

Running Humour from Birth—Face a Sickening Sight—Worn to a Shadow—People Said, "How Can You Wish Him to Live?"

USE OF CUTICURA HAS A MARVELOUS RESULT.

"My husband and I thought you would like to know what the Cuticura Remedies have done for our baby boy. He had running eczema from birth. It developed itself after the first month. The poor little fellow's head was quite raw, his face was a sickening sight and the dreadful humour would soak his pillow through in a single night. He were him to a shadow. People who saw him said, 'How can you wish him to live?' Two doctors saw him; one recommended Cuticura Remedies, but could do little else for him, for it was so obstinate. We tried several remedies in fact everything we could think of and were told of. At last we got Cuticura Ointment, and together with the Cuticura Soap the result was marvelous, for I have not finished one box and the skin is now perfectly clear. It has all dried up and his hair is growing wonderfully, and instead of sleepless nights he has the proper sound sleep. Mrs. C. Baker, 28, Victoria Road, Blandford, Dorset, March 12, 1906."

WOMEN ONLY

Are Most Competent to Appreciate the Purity, Delicacy, and Efficacy of Cuticura Soap.

And to discover new uses for it daily. It combines delicate, medicinal, emollient, sanative, and antiseptic properties derived from Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, with the purest of saponaceous ingredients and most refreshing of flower odours. For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands, for baby-hings, irritations, and inflammations, for sanative, antiseptic cleansing, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery, Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, is priceless.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults, consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A single set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; U. S. Depot, 4 Co., Sydney, Lennox, Cape Town, etc.; R. K. Paul, Calcutta; Peter Paul, and Sons, Colombo; Lim. Ltd., Singapore; Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A. Book on Skin Diseases.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 2" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BYCULLA CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on THURSDAY the 10th October, 1907, at 10 p.m.

FRANCIS H. TOD,
Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WEEK END EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LONAVLA.

ON and from Saturday, the 5th October, 1907, and until further notice the Down and Up Lonavla Express Trains will COMMENCE RUNNING between BOMBAY and LONAVLA, on SATURDAYS and MONDAYS.

For further particulars see poster Notices exhibited at Stations between Bombay and Lonavla.

J. N. HAWKINS,
for Ag. General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 2ND OCTOBER, 1907.

NOTICE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MATHERAN TRAM TRAMWAY.

WITH reference to the notice, dated the 30th September, 1907, it is hereby notified that PASSENGER TRAFFIC over the Matheran Steam Tramway is stopped until further notice.

W. LAIDLAW,
For Ag. General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 2ND OCTOBER, 1907.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 3rd instant till the 31st March 1908 next, any Dogs found straying in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such Dogs will be destroyed in accordance with the provisions of section 29 (1) of Act IV of 1902.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 2ND OCTOBER, 1907.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P. M. on THURSDAY, the 10th October, 1907, for the EXECUTION OF WORKS, noted below:—

(*a*). Works in the construction of temporary Market at Purbhadevi Road.

(*b*). Works in the construction of Ward Offices for the inspectorial Staff of the Water Works Department.

(*c*). Works in the construction of Offices for Ward A at Mint Road.

(*d*). Works in the construction of renewing the existing Butchers' Chal at Bandra Slaughter Houses.

2. Forms of Tenders, Specifications and Contract can be had on payment of Rs. 5 for each of the works above referred to from the Undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Tenderers will have to lodge deposits as shown below for each work:—

Item.	Amount to be deposited with the Tender.	Further deposit on acceptance of Tenders.
(*a*)	Rs. 440	Such sum as would make the total deposit equal to 10 per cent. of the contract amounts including the sum deposited with the Tenders.
(*b*)	,, 650	
(*c*)	,, 1060	
(*d*)	,, 850	

4. Tenders enclosed in separate covers, signed and sealed, should be delivered in the Chief Accountant's Office, up to the time adovementioned. The deposit to accompany each Tender shall be in cash or Public Securities. These will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender before the decision of the Standing Committee is known or of refusal to sign the Contract.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JOSEPH HALL, M. I. C. E., M. I. M. E., &c.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 1ST OCTOBER, 1907.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI JAINABU, widow of ABDOOL HOOSEIN HEPTOOLLA, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client Mr. MAHADEO DALAYA. All persons having or claiming any interest in the said property by way of sale, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, inheritance, gift or otherwise howsoever, are required to make their claims known in writing to us at our Office at No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default thereof, all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of leasehold land admeasuring two hundred and fifteen square yards or thereabouts, situate at Fanaswady without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, together with the chawls, buildings and messuages standing thereon, bearing C. Ward No. 4742 to 4745, Street Nos. 3-4 5-6, Fanaswady, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by a passage, on or towards the South by the property of Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, on or towards the East by other property of the vendor, and on or towards the West by the property of Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett.—Dated this 2nd day of October, 1907.

SORABJI AND JEHANGIR,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE GLOBE MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Remington Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 5th October, 1907, at 3 P.M. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 30th June, 1907.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th October to the 18th October (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors,

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 24th September, 1907.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 15th October, 1907, for the supply of the articles noted below during the twelve months commencing from 1st January, 1908:—

B. Miscellaneous Country Stores.
C. Miscellaneous English Stores.

2. Separate Tender forms of each of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of stores required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund will be made on account of unused Tender forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above (B or C) and a deposit of Rupees one thousand should accompany each Tender without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and, if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. B. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 26th September, 1907.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

YOU SHOULD JOIN THACKER'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Membership to it will ensure you the BEST READING for your leisure hours, all the best English Novels being added to it on publication. New Books are available three weeks after issue in England.

We have added the following books recently:—

Brewsters Millions. By G. Barr McCutcheon.
Marriage Lease. By Frankfort Moore.
The Great Skene Mystery. By Bernard Capes.
Carette of Sark. By John Oxenham.
The Marriage Broker. By Florence Warden.
The Rainy Day. By the Author of "A London Girl," and "Closed Doors," etc.
A Modern Pharisee. By S. R. Hocking.
The Sword of Peace. By Alice and Claude Askew.
Botor Chaperon. By C. A. and A. M. Williamson.
The Lodestar. By Max Pemberton.
Enchanted Garden. By Maud Stepney Rawson.
Reginald Auberon. By Horace Wyndham.
Trampled Cross. By Joseph Hocking.
Me and Myn. By S. R. Crockett.
A Study in Shadows. By William J. Locke.
A Woman Perfected. By Richard Marsh.
Love-at-Arms. By Rafael Sabatini.
Mr. Poskitt. By J. S. Fletcher.
Where Love Leads. By Chas. Garvice.
The Coward in Eden. By Vincent Brown.
Comrades. By Maxim Gorky.
The Counts Chauffer. By William le Queux.
Three Weeks. By Elinor Glyn.
Joseph Vance. An ill-written Autobiography. By William de Morgan.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION ON APPLICATION.

GENERAL
FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... 48 Lakhs.
PENSIONS PAID ..... 28 Lakhs.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,
12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

REVOLUTION IN HOUSE DECORATION.

HOMES MADE BEAUTIFUL BY USING

"TEMERARE."

(QUEEN OF COLD WATER PAINTS.)

Prize and Gold Medals, Hull, Liverpool and Cape Town, 1904.

TEMERARE is a perfect Sanitary, Permanent Distemper.
TEMERARE is Washable, Fireproof, Weatherproof and Anticeptic.
TEMERARE is made in a variety of Beautiful tints and white.
TEMERARE is ready for use by mixing with cold water.
TEMERARE is specially adapted for plasterwork, wood, iron, brick, etc.
TEMERARE one lb. covers about 100 square feet of surface.

Samples and full descriptive circular with tints, etc., free on application to the Sole Agents for INDIA.

C. HAMILTON & CO.,
55, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS / STEEL ANGLES / STEEL TEES / CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

GRAND ECONOMICAL SALE.
GRAND PROVISION SALE.
GREAT REDUCTION.
FOR 20 DAYS ONLY.

Vinegar C. and B.	Ans. 6 per bottle		
Do. Morton	Ans. 4 per bottle.		
Jam mixed	Rs. 3/8 per dozen.		
Lipton's Tea (Red)	Ans. 10 per Tin.		
Do. (Blue)	Ans. 14 per Tin.		
Do. (Yellow)	Ans. 15 per Tin.		
Glendale Congou Tea 5lbs.	Rs. 2/8 per Tin.		
Do. Pekoe Souchong 5lbs	Rs. 3/2 per Tin.		
Do. Orange Pekoe 1lb.	Re. 1/2 per Tin.		
Polson's Coffee Large Tin	Ans. 9 per Tin.		
Do. Symington's Large Tin	Ans. 8½ per Tin.		
Holbrook's Sauce Large	Ans. 7 per Bot.		
Jacob's Cream Crackers Biscuits 2lbs	Ans. 12 per Tin.		
Huntly and Palmer's Biscuits 2lbs Tin:			
Milk	Ans. 12	Household	Ans. 12
Family	Ans. 12	Petit Beurre	Ans. 15
Combination	Ans. 15	Nice	Rs. 1/3
Marie	Re. 1/3	Thin Arrarote	Rs. 1/3
Sunlight Soap ...Ans. 7½ per box.			

We have given the prices of some articles by which you will be sure enough. Don't forget to visit the Shop.

N.B.—Merchants will be not supplied at these rates.

THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART,
SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Crowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings Horsby Road, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A. GLEE CLUB.

PROGRAMME OF CONCERT
To be held at the Y. M. C. A. ROOMS, Wodehouse Road,
ON TUESDAY, 8TH OCTOBER, 1907,
at 9-15 P. M.

PART I.

1. Glee .. .. "The Belfry Tower" ... J. L. Hatton
THE Y. M. C. A. GLEE CLUB.
2. Concertina Solo "Fantasia on Welsh Airs" ... ... Roe.
Mr. H. C. MACNEE.
3. Soprano Solo "The Sweetest Flower that Blows" .. Hawley
Miss DORIS OLIFT.
4. Tenor Cor Solo "Alice Where art Thou?" ... ... Archer
Mr. AUBREY RHENIUS.
5. Soprano Solo... ... "Love's Echo" .. Ernest Newton
Mrs. HOPKINS.
6. Violin Solo .. .. "Serenade" .. ... Drala
Mr. ARNOLD SCHMUCK.
7. Baritone Solo "The Song of Thanksgiving." .. F. Allitsen
Mr. FRANK J. CLARE.

PART II.

THE MAY QUEEN.
A PASTORAL
Written by HENRY F. CHORLEY. Composed by SIR W. STERNDALE BENNETT.
To be rendered by a Chorus of 30 Voices.

SOLOISTS:—

THE MAY QUEEN (Soprano) ... ... Miss VINING
THE QUEEN (Contralto) .. ... Miss NANCY SHEPHERD
THE LOVER (Tenor). ... ...Mr. R. EASTON
CAPT. OF FORESTERS (as Robin Hood) (Bass)...Mr. H. WIDDOP
AND A SMALL STRING ORCHESTRA:—
Accompanist ... Mr. F. W. J. VINING
Conductor... ... Mr. FRANK J. CLARK.

Tickets, Two Rupees and One Rupee.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON,

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive sums for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY, *Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 117,50,000.
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100.00.000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY,	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA,	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI. Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewial Motilal, Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

THE HOME FOR THE AGED

MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CHEAP STATIONERY

Owing to the alteration in Postal Rates we have decided to Job-off our stock of HALF-TOLA NOTE PAPERS, to make room for new lines.

REGAL GRANITE NOTE

Dark Grey Shade,
Pleasant Writing Surface.

1 REAM (480 Sheets) } Rs.
500 Court Envelopes } 2/8.
Sample Packet 120 Sheets and 100 Envelopes } 0/12

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

PETROL.
SHELL BRAND
IMPORTED BY THE
ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY,

AGENTS:
FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & CO.,
At SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS'
SHIP CHANDLERS' STORE,
DALAL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,
POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
Most Central Position.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Soerabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ... ,, 11,050,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND ..... ,, 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tiehling	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Haukow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu	Peking		Bombay
(Hawaii)	Newchwang	Fengtien	
	Chefoo	Liaoyang	
		Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

K. KODAMA,
Albert Buildings, *Manager*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

Messrs. O. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. *Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.*

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.*

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS, "KEYMER, LONDON."

FOR SALE
BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment. Apply to "B G.," care of this Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee, it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Agents for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

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THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

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WANTED.—From the 1st November next, for 3 months, TWO CLERKS. Salary each Rs. 25 per month. Apply by letter only to the Undersigned, HONORARY SECRETARY, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla, Bombay, on or before the 20th Instant.

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R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

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IT IS WRITTEN BY
ALICE AND CLAUDE ASKEW,
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AND IS ENTITLED
SCARLET TOWN.

COMMENCED IN OUR COLUMNS
ON SEPT. 2ND.

We have pleasure in introducing to our readers this new story which gives us many vivid pictures of present day life and manners in the great city of London. We are invited to see the rich and the poor, and the contrast between the two is well portrayed. Sir Roger Enderby, the hero, is a well-to-do gentleman of easy birth and manners. Ruth Lovatt, the heroine, daughter of a wealthy factory owner, is a direct contrast to the man who loves her. Beauty, wealth and position are hers, but she recks little of these things. Her heart bleeds for those to whose toil she owes all her comfort. Her father is known for a hard man, one who grinds the face of the poor. But Ruth engages in many a mission of tender mercy among them. It is in this way that she meets with Mary Paradyne, who, having forsaken all at the call of duty, stands in strong contrast to the other women of the story, notably Vanna Neal, a woman of wealth and influence, of whose past the world knows nothing, and supposes to be a widow. But unawares to herself, she is really under the thumb of Montague Morrison, a wealthy financier, who, up to a certain point, has done all her bidding. In due course, however, having become apprised of the death of Vanna Neal's husband, he brings the whole weight of that thumb to bear on the valiant lady, and all her pretty scheming and plotting, which has hitherto been so successful, shivers to pieces.

In this indirect fashion Montague Morrison may be considered as the good, though unknown, friend of Ruth Lovatt. She is not fitted to cope with Dame Fortune on her own account, but her friends and her circumstances fight in her favour.

Another most interesting character is Lady Sabina Ford, sister to Ruth's step-mother. She influences Ruth strongly, and proves to be her best friend and adviser. For a forceful personality on the feminine side, she div

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *October* 1.] [BOMBAY, *October* 2.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	...	83 5/16	7/16	
3 do. Rentes	...	94 1/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	...	99 1/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities	...	84 9/16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	...	30 7/8		5/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence		31 7/16		5/16
Do. in New York	...	66 7/8		5/8
Exchange on London at Paris	...	25·13 1/2	1/2	
Do. do. do. Berlin.		20·46		1/4
Do. do. do. New York.		4·85 3/4	1/4	
Discount Bank of England Rate.		4 1/2	since 15 Aug	
Do. Short London Bills,		3 15/16	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 3 months' sight		4 1/4	un	chgd
Do. 6 months' s'ght		4 3/8	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	...	4 3/4	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	...	4 3/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	...	3		1 1/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans		3 1/8		1/2

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 2 29/32d. unchgd

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet
Futures	Steady
East Indian	Quiet
Manchester	Steady
Total Sales ...	7,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500 "
Imports	5,000 "
Mid-Americans ...	6·67—05
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown...	10 1/16—1/16

Future Delivery prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb
6·13	6·07	6·06	6·05
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June.**
6·06	6·07	6·08	6·08
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	0—1
	June-July.		
	6·08		

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports...	53,000 bales
Do. do. last year	83,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	14,000 "
to Continent ...	23,0.0 "
Cotton—11·60 unchgd.	
Month of Dec. 11·05 —06	Advanced early owing to light interior movement and declined later through liquidation.

Futures—Month of March, 11·23 —05

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—11 5/8 + 1/16.
Futures—Month of Dec. 11·07 — 05.
Do do Jan. 11·12.
Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—38 3/4 New Terms, Sept.-Oct.—London —Sellers Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawnpore 52 April-May—Antwerp—Sellers —Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship 47 Oct.-Nov. Antwerp —Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6½ +½.

Sugar—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12s. 4½d.
Months of Shipment.—November-December, Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet but steady.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber 4s. 4 1/4d. Value.

ARRIVALS :—
"Polynesien"

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [2ND OCTOBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates—

Bank of England	4½ per cent.	from 12th Aug.
Bank of Bengal	5 per cent.	" 26th Sept.
Bank of Bombay	4 per cent.	" 26th Sept.
Bank of Madras	4 per cent.	" 9th July.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 3 per cent per annum.

Exchange :—
The Market opened steady at 1/4 T.T. and 1/4 1/32 for demand Bank bills, the credit rate being general at 1/4 9/32 3 months' sight. Very few bills were offered but Banks refused to buy under our quotation. For forward delivery selling rates were slightly better and 1/4 1/16 T.T. was available from the 15th instant. Far Eastern rates were weak following the further decline in the price of silver.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s 4d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4 1/32d.
Credits— 3 months' sight ...	1s 4 9/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s 4 15/32d.
Do. 2 months' sight—France	170 1/4
Do. 2 months' sight—Marks	139 1/4
Hongkong—20 days' sight,..	163
Yokohama—20 days' sight ...	150 1/4
Shanghai—20 days' sight ...	223 1/2

Government Paper :—
The Market opened at 97 1/16 for cash and 96 15/16 for the settlement. There has not been much business passing, but in the early part of the day some sellers appeared and at the close the market is easier as under. Calcutta market is advised as 97 for ready and 96 15/16 for a month's delivery.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 97·0	quiet,
1st Settlement	" 96 15	

Bullion :—
On Tuesday Bar silver in London fell 5-16 to 30 7-8 ready and 31 1-16 for delivery forward in two months, New York being 5-8 lower at 66 7-8. Locally the market opened weak at 78 9-16 ex-duty but later on improved to 78 5-8. Forward rates are noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	1	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	8
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready ...	78	10	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	78	10	0
Ditto 2nd " ...	78	12	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
So far as can be seen at present, there is little likelihood of rain in the immediate future beyond local showers. Our market for New Crop continues firm and prices are gradually hardening. An export house is reported to have sold a few hundred bales of fine Khangaum-Akola yesterday. As buyers shippers are out of the market, up-country dealers are trying to buy in Bombay, but sellers are scarce and business is difficult. We close steady as under.

A moderate business was done in early cotton at Colaba by shippers and Mills.

The Bureau report and second Ginners' report are expected to-morrow.

NEW CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	281	March 08
Good M. G. Broach ...	289	"
Fine " Nagpur Kamptí ...	240	Jan. 08
" " Damangaum-Pulgaum ...	234	"
" " Khangaum-Akola ...	233	"
" " Amraoti ...	232	"
" " Muttia ...	211	"
F.G.M.G. Khandesh ...	204	"
Fine M. G. " ...	214	"
" " Bengals ...	210	"
" " " ...	211/12	Dec. 07
" " " ...	214	Nov. 07
Fully Good H. G. Bengals...	198/98	Jan. 08

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Steady.	
Estimated Sales	7,000	bales
Total Imports	4,000	"

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb	Feb.-March
6·07	6·03	6·02	6·00	6·01
—05	—05	—04	—05	—05
Mar.-Apr.	**Apr. May**	**May-June.**		**June-July**
6·03	6·04	6·04		6·04
—04	—04	—04		—04

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is firm and prices are advancing. We quote :—

Ready...	Rs.	8 0	0 R. T.
December	"	8 8	0 R. T.
New Crop. April-May...	"	8 7	0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market is steadier with business doing in Yellow Guzerat at advancing prices. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	9 10	0
Yellow Guzerat...	"	10 10	0

Gingellyseed :—
The market is very firm and Sellers have withdrawn. Prices are hardening. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p. c. ...	Rs.	58 0	0 Dec.-Jan.
" " 75 p. c. ...	"	56 8	0 "
Black Kutni ...	"	48 8	0 "

Poppyseed :— Rs. 11 12 0
Tone—Firmer.

Castorseed :— Rs. 38 8 0
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :— Rs. 22 0 0
Tone—Firmer.

GROUNDNUTS :—
New Crop Jan.-Feb. ... ...Rs. 46 0 0

Wheat :—
Owing to the absence of rain up-country the market is very firm and prices are advancing. We quote :—

White Delhi ...	Rs. 5 12 0	to Rs. 5 14 0
New White Delhi, Apr.-May.	" 5 11 0	

Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,370
India	63 1/2
Indian Specie Bank	48 1/2

Mills :—

Century	1,675
David	416 1/4
Empress	425
Howard and Bullough	570
Kohinoor...	735
Maneckji Petit	2,215
Standard...	1,225
Textile	1,170

Presses :—

Breul's Cawnpore	200
Hingoli	125
New Mofussil	630
Volkart's United	1,100

Miscellaneous :—

Alcock Ashdown and Co.,.. ...	330
Badham Pile and Co.	128
Bombay Flour Mill	950
Bombay Steam Nav. Pref. ...	280
Colaba Land and Mill	1,025
Delhi Flour Mill	157
Marcks and Co	135
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate.	56
Treacher and Co	562 1/2

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	557 1/2
Amritsar-Patti	110
Tapti-Valley	465

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m, yesterday :—

Cotton	899	bales.
Wheat	11,950	cwts.
Linseed	2,351	"
Rapeseed...	1,384	"
Gingellyseed	244	"
Poppyseed	889	"
Groundnuts	205	"
Castorseed	5,653	"
Rice	434	"
Myrabollams	110	"
Cottonseed	2,974	"
Mowrassed	5,110	"
Gram	2,176	"
Joowar	131	"
Maize	Nil	

Quotations Received by Wire.

MADRAS, OCTOBER 2.

The following are the London quotations have been received by special cablegram through Messrs. Scott and Tod, to-day :—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	10s.	£1 0 0	£1 5 0
Balaghat (Ord)	£1	£1	£0 9 6	£0 10 9
Balaghat (Pref)	£1	£1	£0 18 9	£1 1 3
Champion Reefs	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 6 6	£0 7 9
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 6d.	£0 2 3	£0 2 9
G. F. Dev.	£1	6s. 9d.	£0 2 3	£0 2 9
Dhar. Gold Mines ..	£1	£1	£1 5 0	£1 2 6
Dharwar Reefs.....	£1	£1	£0 10 0	£0 12 6
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 1 0	£0 2 0
Glenrock, Ind	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 0 9	£0 1 3
G. F. Dharwar.....	£1	£1	£0 10 0	£0 12 6
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 8 9	£1 11 3
Hyderabad Dec	£3	£3	£3 2 6	£3 5 0
Ind. Mines Syn	4s.	3s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Kempikoteí New ..	5s.	5s.	£0 0 9	£0 1 3
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 11 3	£5 14 4½
Mysore Reef Ord....	£1	£1	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Mysore West	£1	10s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Mysore Wynaad	£1	10s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£0 17 6	£0 19 6
Oorcgum (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 6 0	£0 6 9
Oorcgum (Pref)	10s.	10s.	£0 9 9	£0 10 9
Road Block	£1	£1	£0 1 0	£0 1 6
Sangli (New)	£1	15s.	.....	£0 0 3
Tapaloddi	£1	15s.	£0 13 0	£0 14 0

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	...	Via Shanghai Interrupted.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 2nd Oct. 1907.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0
Teheran	2	12	40 p.m	1	43
Suez.....	2	2	8 p.m	0	41

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 2nd Oct. 1907.

	Latest Date.	Maximum Time. Hrs.	Mts.	Minimum Time. Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta....	2nd Oct. 1907.	1	28	0	3
" Karachee ..	Ditto	0	29	0	5
" Madras	Ditto	0	42	0	8

NOTICES.

The Anglo-American Company notify that service gunboats between Trinidad and Amacura for telegrams destined for Venezuela has been suspended. (27-6-06). During the strike of Telegraph operators, Telegrams for all places in United States, America, except New York City and Boston are subject to delay, and can only be forwarded at sender's risk. Bhamo route to China interrupted (14-8-07), beyond the Indian Frontier between Bichih and Lnchow.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora. Moulmein route to Siam interrupted within the Indian frontier between Myitta and Syabudine.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BATHA—October 2, at Gagha Street, Fort, Sorabjee Pestonjee Batha, brother of D. P. Batha. Funeral this morning at 7 a.m. (B. T.)

AT SEA.

DEATH.

BRUMBY—Sept., 23, at sea, Ellen, beloved wife of T. S. Brumby (S. I. P. By.), Fall Hill, Bandra.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DUNN—September 23, at Murree, the wife of Major H. N. Dunn, R. A. M. O., of a son.
SHEA—September 25, at Quetta, the wife of Major J. S. Shea, 15th Lancers, of daughter.
STEWART—September 27, at 39, Theatre Road, Calcutta, the wife of F. H. Stewart, of a son.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

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Always in Stock
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIO SITTIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 29m.; Sun sets, 6h. 27m; High water, 9-21m., 9-9a.; Low water, 2-7m., 3-15a.
Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p. m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Oct., 7th, New Moon, 3h. 50-6m. p.m.; Oct. 14th, First Quarter, 3h. 32-0m. p.m.; Oct. 21st. Full Moon, 2h. 46-5m. p. m.; Oct., 29th, Last Quarter, 7h 21-5m. p.m.; Oct., 14th, in Perigee, 78h. p. m.; Oct., 28th, in Apogee, 2-7h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

October 4.—P. and O. steamer "Peninsular," with English Mails of 20th ult., due to arrive at 6 a.m.
Sun rises, 6h. 30m.; Sun sets, 6h. 26m.; High water, 9-49m., 9-48a.; Low water, 2-57m., 3-47a.
Saturday, October 5.—Globe Manufacturing Company, Remington Buildings, Apollo Street, 3 p.m. B. L. H., Annual Corps dinner, Gymkhana Pavilion, 8-30 p. m. Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Annual Athletic Sports, 2-30 p. m. Prize Distribution, 6 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 30m.; Sun sets, 6h. 25m. High water, 10-15m., 10-25a.; Low water, 3-39m., 4-11a.
Sunday, October 6.—19th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets, 7h. 24m. High water, 10-42m., 11-1a. Low water, 4-17m., 4-47a.
Monday, October 7.—Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 11-11m. 11-36a. Low water, 4-53m. 5-17a.
Tuesday, October 8.—Bombay Y. M. C. A. Glee Club, Concert, 9-15 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 11-42m., Low water, 5-28m. 5-48a.
Wednesday, October 9.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 31m.; Sun sets, 6h. 22m.; High water, 0-12 m., 0-15a.; Low water, 6-3m., 6-20a.

DEPARTURE OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—His Highness the Raja of Sunth and H. H. the Raja of Rewa Kantha left Bombay yesterday for their respective States.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.—A weekly meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding, when work of a formal nature was gone through.

A MOTOR MAIL PHAETON has recently been imported into Bombay specially for His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, who is now in this city and has put up at Cumballa Hill. It is a Holsman Car from Chicago and is said to be worth Rs. 6,000. The engine is of ten horse power.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During September the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 3,007. Among them the number of new admission was 660, classified as stated :—Bhattias 73, Vanias 99, Brahmins 97, Lohanas 68, other castes 323. The average daily attendance was 100.

PROMPT RESCUE BY A POLICEMAN.—KheraiNarayen, a Hindu aged about fifty, was standing on the steps near the Dock Master's bungalow near the sea, saying his prayers, when he accidentally slipped and fell into the water. Police Sepoy No. 341-T. who was near by, hearing some noise, and seeing the man struggling in the water, ran down the steps, threw himself into the sea and pulled the man out.

ACCIDENT TO TRAMWAY EMPLOYEES.—Three employees of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company were attending to the overhead wires at Byculla yesterday, when the platform of the construction waggon they were standing on suddenly collapsed and the fall threw them on the road. Their names are J. D'Costa, J. Heerwood and Vishram Dhurmaji. They were removed to an hospital, whence they were allowed to go home as they only suffered temporarily from a shock.

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The following programme of music will be played at Green's Garden from 7 to 9 p.m. to-day :—

March.....	Wien Bleibt Wien.....Schrammel
Overture.....	La Belle de Nuit .....Hermann
Valse	Natursanger .....Ziehrer
Selection.....	A Country Girl.....Monckton
A Summer Idyl ...	Hyacinths.....Moret
Screnade.....	Au Dich .....Czibulka
Valse	Fesche Geister .....Strauss
Two Step	Ma Lit'l Topsy .....Myddleton

A WALL COLLAPSES.—A portion of the wall of an old house in Sonapore Lane was being pulled down yesterday, when the debris fell on Abdul Rahiman Abdul Rashid, the owner of the house, and his friend one Shidram Buddapa, who were watching the workmen at work. They were removed to the G. T. Hospital where the owner of the house was treated for his injuries and was allowed to go home. The other man who had sustained the fracture of the left leg and of the fourth rib was detained in the hospital for treatment.

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE OF A FAMILY.—A report has been made to the B. B. and C. I. Railway police that last Sunday one Meherbai Sorabji Dorabji Golwala left Bombay for Surat with her three children by the third class express train. They ought to have reached their destination the next morning, but they have failed to do so and this has caused a great deal of anxiety to their friends and relatives. It appears that when the party left Bombay, Meherbai's husband was present at the railway station to see them off and had taken the precaution to note down the numbers of the tickets carried by the party. An inquiry at the Surat station showed that tickets bearing these numbers had been delivered at that station. The police are inquiring into the matter.

DISREGARDING LAWFUL ORDERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, S. Kernaghan, a fireman on board the s.s. "Caspian," was charged with disobeying a lawful order and with neglecting to do his work. Mr. Kanuga, pleader, appeared for Captain D. Young, master of the ship; and Mr. G. K. Thakore, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that the accused was engaged as a fireman and trimmer on board the steamer. Originally there were eight firemen and trimmers, but three deserted at Calcutta and were replaced by new men who were not so efficient. On the 17th September the ship was on her voyage from Calcutta to Bombay. On that day the accused was firing with another fireman named Alfred Bains. Another man was trimming and the trimming work was behind hand. Mr. Bell, the Chief Engineer, ordered the accused to go into the stoke-hole and trim, but the accused refused to do the work. For the defence it was said that the accused offered either to fire or to trim, but that he could not do both. The Chief Engineer took him to the Captain. The accused was again ordered to turn to and do his work, but he walked off. The next morning the accused neglected to turn to work at his watch and absented himself. On being asked the reason he said he was overworked. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to seven days' simple imprisonment on each charge.

ASSAULT BY A EUROPEAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Shahadev Ganpat, police sepoy No. 1179-A, charged Mr. Needham, a European, with assault. Mr. Acworth, of Messrs. Little and Company, solicitors, defended the accused. Complainant's case was that on the evening of the 18th instant he was doing traffic duty in the Apollo Street, when the accused gave him a push and used some offensive words. A police sowar saw the occurrence. The defence was that there was a block on the road, and as the policeman was leisurely talking to the sowar, who was afoot and not attending to the regulation of the traffic, the accused went up to him, held him by the arms from behind and gently turning him round drew his attention to the block on the road. The accused denied having assaulted or abused the policeman. Mr. Acworth said that this was a vexatious and frivolous complaint. He wished there were many more public-spirited citizens in Bombay who assisted the European police in their endeavour to regulate the traffic. The accused's intention in this case was to teach complainant his duty. The Magistrate held that a technical offence had been committed. His Worship believed that the accused's intention in what he had done was to point out to the sepoy his duty, and his motive was not in any way to deter him from his work but to take him to his work. But his Worship did not think that the accused carried out his intention in the proper way. He ought to have spoken to him. The accused was fined one rupee.

THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

Miss Gouher Jan's Concert.

UNDER the auspices of a committee of several native gentlemen of Bombay, Miss Gouher Jan, the Bengali "Singing Girl," gave a charity concert in the Town Hall last night, the proceeds to be given away in aid of the Hedjaz Railway funds.

A very large number of Mahomedans and others attended the concert and a good sum was obtained from the sale of the tickets. The songstress was heard to a greater advantage than on the last occasion. For the recreation of those who could not follow and enjoy classical music Miss Gouher Jan sang some popular airs, and two "Street Songs" which brought down the house. Her gestures and action rendered the music more lively, and the Bengali songstress was accorded the same warm reception that was given her on her first public appearance, when a large amount was given for a charitable purpose too.

Mr. A. F. Soundy, who had the management of the function entrusted to his care, discharged his duties most satisfactorily.

BANDORA MEAT SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Owing to overcrowding in Bombay and other reasons, many people prefer to live in Bandora, the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co. affording reasonable facilities. What Bandora wants is effective sanitary conservancy and scrupulous attention to its meat supply. I have read the letters of "D. F. F." and I hope the correspondence will have some effect upon the Bandora Municipal administrative body. The meat supply badly needs looking into, and I would insist on this point very strongly. Cholera has broken out and it is desirable that the meat supply should be beyond all suspicion. Government should have an eye to the state of affairs and remind the local administrators, of the duty they owe to the people.—Yours, &c.,

A LONG RESIDENT.

THE *Morning Post*, writing on the disaffection in India, says :—"There is too much official writing in India. The Provinces would be better governed if every pen and every sheet of paper cost a rupee and if the stationery allowance of the Governor of a Province were cut down to a few rupees a year. The Government of India has created for itself two hard tasks—to gain or regain the confidence of the peasants in the Civilians, and to acquire, or recover, the belief of all classes that it is the master, as strong and determined as it is just. Every day that these tasks are shirked increases their difficulty, and unless they are faced without delay it may be too late. In that case there would not be two tasks but one, which would be either to abandon India or to reconquer it."

WOMEN'S DARK DAYS.

Bile Beans are Nature's Great Assistant in Restoring Health and Happiness.

Every woman has her dark days—days when the hours of housework drag wearily along, and when, may-be, her boues are filled with aches and pains. Fluttering of the heart, morning sickness, headache, capricious appetite, and constipation—these are some of the commonest symptoms of female trouble, which has its origin in a disordered liver and weakened stomach, and makes martyrs of 99 out of every 100 women.

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"The tortnre and suffering I experienced from paius in the back, stomach, and chest were something dreadful," she says. "My appetite left me, and when in bed I never could get to sleep. I was a complete wreck. Some times I would be doubled up with pain, and was unable to do my housework. I was also troubled with constipation.

"This continued for four years, and during the greater part of that time I was under treatment by doctors and took medicines until I had spent almost all my means. But I never got the least bit better until I commenced with Bile Beans. I continued taking Bila Beans until I was comrletely cured. I can now eat my food, sleep at night, and am in a state of perfeect health."

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"Bombay Gazette," 3rd Oct., 1907.

BILE BEANS for BILIOUSNESS

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

QUESTION OF SUCCESSION.

Custom in Guzerat.

IN the High Court yesterday the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of, in second appeal, a suit instituted by Bai Rukhmani, original defendant and appellant, against Desai Keshvalal Ranchhod, original plaintiff and respondent. The Hon. Mr. Gokuldas K. Parek appeared for the appellant and Mr. G. S. Rao for the respondent. Plaintiff sued to recover by partition a moiety of the property in suit. He alleged that the property belonged in equal shares to the defendant and her sister Bai Jamna, who was plaintiff's wife and who died without issue. Plaintiff claimed the moiety as Bai Jamna's husband and heir under the Hindu Law. The defendant admitted that Bai Jamna owned a moiety in the plaint property, but contended that by a will made in her favour Bai Jamna had bequeathed to her the moiety in question. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Kapadvanj, who found that the will relied on by the defendant was not a genuine document, and therefore ordered that plaintiff should recover by partition a moiety of the property in question. In appeal, the District Judge of Ahmedabad confirmed the decree of the Court of first instance. Against this decree an appeal was admitted in the High Court, and the case coming on for hearing, their Lordships observed that the only question that arises on this appeal was whether in Guzerat daughters succeeding to the non-technical stridhana of their mother take joint interest with rights of survivorship, or several interests. Under the law as established in this Presidency they would take absolute interests, and according to the decision in Bulakhidas versus Keshavlal, (I. L. R. 6 Bombay 85) these interests would be several. The appellant seeks to escape from this position by reliance on the decision of the Privy Council in Rajah Chelikani Venkayamma Guru's case. The Chief Justice in delivering the Court's judgment said that what there determind was that under the Mitakshara law, the two sons of a Hindu's only daughter, being members of a united family, succeed on their mother's death to his property jointly with benefit of survivorship, and that each did not take an undivided share which on his death devolved on his representatives. This is considerably removed from the matter here in dispute. But it is claimed that the reasonings, or at any rate certain phrases of their Lordships, mark a new departure, which if carried to its legitimate result establishes the appellant's contention that the daughters in this case succeeded jointly with benefit of survivorship. Thus it is argued that "ancestral property" can no longer be confined to that which comes from a paternal ancestor, and much is sought to be made of the statement, "It is the right to partition which determines the right to take by survivorship." But passages such as these, the learned Chief Justice said, must be read not as absolute expositions of the law, but in relation to the facts of the case in which they were used. It was, in the opinion of His Lordship, a determining factor in that case that brothers were members of a united family. Express mention is made of this status, and immediately following on it comes a citation, which indicates the importance attached to it. This is made clear by Mr. Mayne's argument which prevailed with their Lordship; for his contention was that "being sons of the same daughter and her husband, they were in fact members of a joint Hindu family with all the incidents of joint ownership as understood in Mitakshara Law". And in this connection it is not inappropriate to observe that in Jogeswar Narain Deo's Case (I. L. R. 25 Calcutta 670) their Lordships of the Privy Council remarked that "the principle of joint tenancy appears to be unknown to Hindu Law, except in the case of a coparcenary between the members of an undivided family." In the present case the daughters were both married and therefore could in no sense be regarded as members of a united family and they lived in a part of this Presidency where the Vyavahara Mayuka is a principal authority. The Chief Justice therefore held that the decision in Rajah Chelikani Venkayamma Guru's case did not involve any proposition of law that would require a departure from what was decided in Bulakhidas versus Keshavlal. This conclusion, his Lordship added, gains support from the decision of a Full Bench of the Madras High Court in Karuppai Nachiar versus Sankaranarayan Chetty (I. L. R. 27 Madras 300). The decree was therefore confirmed with costs.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE FRAMJI HORMUSJI DUBASH.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia appeared for the insolvent, and Mr. Dadyseth for an opposing creditor, and by consent the matter was adjourned for a week with protection, the creditor undertaking not to arrest the insolvent in the meantime.

RE LACHMANDAS MANEKLAL.

Mr. Bhandarkar appeared for the insolvent, and Mr. Rustom Wadia for an opposing creditor, and by consent the matter was adjourned till next Court day, with protection to the insolvent meanwhile.

RE DHANJI NARSEY.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia appeared for the insolvent and applied for three months' extension of the interim order. The learned counsel said that a suit had been filed against the insolvent, and it would take some time to come to a hearing. His Lordship granted the application.

RE AGA MUHAMED HAJI ABDUL SHIRAZ.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE DHANALAL MATHURADAS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Wadia appeared for the Official Assignee, and Mr. Ardasir Kapadia for the insolvent, and by consent the examination of the insolvent and witnesses under section 36 of the Insolvency Act was postponed for a fortnight.

RE CHATTURBHUJ HIRALAL DALAL.

On the application of Mr Manker, the insolvent was granted one month's extension of his interim order.

RE JEHANGIR DOSABHOY MODY AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, applied for a month's extension of the interim order. His Lordship granted the application.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges :—Shesgiri Ramcrishna Shankar; Max Breslauer; Abu Dhalu Memon and another; Ramji Laxmon Gulway; Chandbhoy Madari Kusai; Byramji Edalji Surti; Visram Jairam Khatri; Karsandas Karamsey Thakur; and Abdulla Rahimtula Khoja.

SENTENCE OF TRANSPORTATION REDUCED.

IN the High Court the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight have disposed of an appeal preferred by Gopal Bhagu, who was convicted by Mr. F. J. Varley, Sessions Judge of Sholapur, of theft, with six previous convictions, and was sentenced to transportation for ten years. It was also directed that the accused should upon the expiry of the sentence notify his residence to the police for a period of five years. The facts alleged for the

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, OCT. 3, 1907.

AN ECHO FROM OLD BENGAL.

UNDER this heading in "Blackwood's Magazine," Mr. H. E. A. Cotton writes an interesting paper on old Bengal, in which he laments that in these breathless days and forecasts of the future all the fashion and memories of bygone days are thrust into the background, Even in the unchanging East, he writes, the glare of the present comes swiftly to blind us to the glamour of the past. "A new Calcutta is rising, which would puzzle not only Admiral Watson and Begum Johnson, but men and the women of only a generation ago. The talk is all of the Anglo-Indian Haussmann, who is coming to transform the teeming native quarter and make of it a model city of broad roads and sanitary dwellings," as is being done in Bombay. "On every side the electric car and electric fan tell of the advent of a new era." The goodwill of a rainy season has ceased to be worth five thousand pounds to an undertaker. But with all the change that is coming over her Calcutta is still a queen of two forces. Here and there a familiar object will greet the ghost from a forgotten world. The long stream of pilgrims on their way to bathe in the sacred river and the Musalman shouting his 'Husan-Mawson' at Mohurrum time, serve to remind us of to-day that Calcutta is still at the parting of the ways. She is the creation of the West. The ideals and civilisation of the West are luring her on and the spirit of advancement is abroad. But the prejudices and customs of a religion half as old as time are not to be discarded in the twinkling of an eye. The marvel is that modern Calcutta is not what remains to be done but what has been done." The same might be said with equal truth of every city in the East. But this has nothing to do with the echo of old Bengal with which Mr. Cotton regales us. Though the English drama in India is played amid a bustle of exits and entrances and a hurried scene-shifting which allow time for nothing but the present, now and again the memories of the past will not be denied their due. And the writer would not only perpetuate the memory of Clive, but of others who have pulled at *hookahs* and lived in Oriental state when fortunes were still to be made by shaking the pagoda-tree. The death of Lord Liverpool recalled to Mr. Cotton the fact of his close connection with the second Earl of the first creation, who was Prime Minister of England for fifteen years when "the First Gentleman in Europe" was Regent and King. One step further would have landed us in the midst of the troubles in Bengal of the year 1756 and have bought us into the company of one who, as a child, had looked upon the face of Seraj-ud-Dowlah of Black Hole infamy, and could remember the day when the English in Bengal were never mentioned except with pity and contempt. For the mother of the Prime Minister was the daughter of William Watts who was second of Council at Fort William and chief of the factory at Cassimbazar.

It was Watt's want of tact which led to the advance on Cassimbazaar, the surrender of the English without firing a shot and the dramatic suicide of John Elliot, the Lieutenant in Command of the Garrison. The surrender of Fort William and the tragedy of the Black Hole completed the discomfiture of the English in Bengal. Watts was permitted to return to his family after Seraj-ud-Dowlah's victory and with him, under the care of the chief of the French factory, were four of the survivors of the Black Hole. Mr. Cotton gives us stories of Watts' offspring and of his widow who subsequently married Bishop Johnson, to whom Calcutta owes its cathedral "which like some city church in modern London lives and broods upon its past glories in the midst of what is now the business quarter of Charnock's modest settlement among the marshes." The lady was known as Begum Johnson and she lived in a style of dignified and generous hospitality, her house being for a quarter of a century the rendezvous of the fashionable world of Calcutta. "Her manners were cheerful, polished and highly pleasing. She abounded in anecdote and possessing ease and affability of communication, her conversation was always interesting without any tendency to fatigue the hearer. Her views of life were correct and the benevolence of her heart and the warmth of her affections continued unimpaired to the latest period of her life." Calcutta in those days was so unhealthy that it was openly said men's lives, advanced to or nigh the age of forty, were very precarious in such a change of climate from their native country. But Begum Johnson lived to see Hastings, Cornwallis and Wellesley and almost the end of Lord Minto's Governor-Generalship. To the last she kept up the usages of old Calcutta Society—the wedding dinner, the siesta, the evening drive across the plains where it was necessary to swallow ten mouthfuls of dust to secure one of fresh air. Then at night her house in Clive-street was thrown open until ten o'clock for the reception of visitors.

Near her tomb is that of Job Charnock and to the right lies one whose fate it was to die in the full tide of success, but whose name is imperishably written upon the annals of old Calcutta—Admiral Watson, one who is remembered perhaps by few, and whose tomb is visited by fewer. Watson was Vice-Admiral of the "White," Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies and died at the age of 44 in 1757. A memorial tablet, erected in his name, stands in the north transept of Westminster Abbey, close to the monuments of Gladstone, Pitt, Fox and Grattan. His record is briefly inscribed : "Geriah taken, February 13th, 1756 ; Calcutta freed, January 11th, 1757 ; Chandernagore taken, March 23rd, 1757." What his life in Calcutta was is not recorded by Mr. Cotton, who prefers to tell us more of Mrs. Johnson. According to Colonel Sleeman, her house was the resort of all the gentry from the Governor-General downwards, and when she died on 3rd February, 1812, having completed her eighty-seventh year—"the oldest British resident in Bengal, universally beloved, respected and revered, she was accorded the distinction of a public funeral. The old burial ground, which adjoins the old cathedral and had then been closed for forty years was reopened in her honour. During the Government of Lord Wellesley she had been allowed the special privilege of selecting her last resting-place to the northward of the monument erected over the grave of Admiral Watson, at the north-west angle of the churchyard ; and there she was interred. The funeral was attended by a numerous company, among whom were the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General, Lord Minto, in the state-coach with six horses and a detachment of the Body-Guard, the Hon'ble Sir Henry Russell, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and uncle of the ill-fated Rose Aylmer whose fame is "carved as it were in ivory or in gems," in Landor's touching elegy ; the Hon'ble John Lumsden, member of Council, and other high officials of the settlement. Her tomb, adds Mr. Cotton, which is built in the form of a Greek shrine, is still extant in the old churchyard and the inscription which it bears sets out her life's history amply, if not always correctly.

COMMEMORATION OF THE DEAD BY PARSIS.

YESTERDAY on the nineteenth day, called Farwardin of the first month, also called by the same name Farwardin, the Parsis hold their festival of the dead, called Farwardigan. On two other occasions also they have a similar festival, one of which, the longest, being of ten days' duration is only lately passed. Indeed the Parsi faith enjoins the solemn remembrance of the dead on every day of the year and in nearly every part of their liturgy to be recited by the faithful, reference is made to the *fravashis* or souls of the departed. But on three occasions during the year, these *fravashis* are to be specially remembered and invoked. To-day is the first occasion in the Parsi year, whose whole first month is dedicated to them and called after them Farwardin. The doctrine of *fravashis* to which we have alluded before in these columns is a feature of Zoroastrianism rather hard to comprehend. The late Dr. Martin Haug, a deep scholar of this religion, who studied it on the spot here when he was a member of the Bombay Educational Department, says that originally the *fravashis* represented only the departed souls of ancestors, comparable to the "pitras" or fathers of the Brahmans, and the "manés" of the Romans. But latterly they acquired a larger sense. *Fravashis* or *frohar* means "protector." These *frohars* or protectors, says Haug, "who are numberless, are believed to be angels stationed everywhere by Ahura Muzda for keeping the good creation in order, preserving it, and guarding it against the constant attacks of fiendish powers. Every being of the good creation, whether living or deceased or still unborn, has its own *fravashi* or guardian angel who has existed from the beginning. Hence they are a kind of prototype, and may be best compared to the "idea" of Plato who supposed everything to have a double existence, first in idea, secondly in reality. "Such celestial or invisible prototypes of terrestrial things are mentioned also in the Bible." And he refers to the passage in St. Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews : "It was necessary that the patterns of things in the heavens should be purified with these ; but the heavenly things themselves with better sacrifices than those." Some may be disposed from this that St. Paul took the idea from Parsiism. But it is already there in the Old Testament in two of its earliest books in the Pentateuch written by Moses, with Exodus and Numbers. In the latter book the allusion—which is not referred to by Haug—to 'ideas' in heaven is clear : "According unto the pattern which the Lord had showed Moses, so he made the candlestick." However this may be,—and the question as to who borrowed from the other in the case of such ancient systems as the Hebrew and the Persian is evidently most tangled and bristling with difficulties—in several parts of the Avesta the *fravashis* evidently refer only to the "ideas" of human beings. And it must be said that the term *fravashi* which is so extremely common in later Avesta literature, is never to be met with in the Gathas or the old Yasns, the earliest parts of the Avesta. From this it may be supposed that this doctrine was a later development, to which the teaching of Plato and also the Neo-Platonists may have something to say. It was partly on account of these traces of Hellenic influence that Darmesteter was disposed, towards the end of his life, to think that the Avesta, as we have it now, was composed by Dastur Tansar, who knew well the philosophy of the Greeks, in the second century of our era.

The Parsis in their invocation of the dead are very liberal and know of no sectarian differences. They mention the souls of all the good—goodness is the only criteicism which their faith recognises when remembering the dead Thus in one of his prayers the Parsi prays : "May strength, might, firmness, activity, victoriousness, come to all Frohars of the pure. May all Fravashis of the pure be mentioned here. May the heavenly Yazats (angels), and the earthly, the heavenly Time, the Frohars of the pure from Gayomard (the first created being) to Toshyus (the last), the victorious the very majestic, the being, having been, about to be, the born, unborn, belonging to the region, belonging to other regions, the pious men and women, not of age, and of age, who have deceased upon this earth in the faith, all Frohars and souls of the same be here mentioned. May the Frohars and the souls of the same, who are deserving of it, be here mentioned. On those of them who set their hope on us have I here thought. Let their good deeds, their believing offering be here brought to remembrance." This day being sacred to the memory of the dead, Parsis generally inaugurate new Towers of Silence and lay them open for the use of their community on this auspicious day. The two oldest Towers on Malabar Hill celebrate their anniversaries to-day. The first Tower was built by Mody Vatchaghandy a few years after Bombay came into the hands of the English with whom Parsis came here from Surat. The exact year is not recorded ; but it must very likely have been 1673. Therefore, to-day, this, the oldest Parsi Tower of Silence in Bombay, celebrates its two hundred and thirty-fourth anniversary. The cemetery at Mendham's Point, on the site near the present Sailor's Home, was just a few years older. But that cemetery has long since disappeared and its very site is now only a matter of conjecture. But the Parsi Tower still exists, probably the only structure of stone and mortar of its day now remaining above ground. This single Tower sufficed for the Parsi population of this town for eighty years, and they did not build another till about 1752. This Tower was also consecrated on this day of the dead, and it also celebrates its hundred and fifty-fifth anniversary to-day.

WHAT "SINN FEIN MEANS.

IT is perhaps as well that, in view of the struggle in Ireland, which promises to come to a head in the near future as a result of trying to force the hand of the Government, it should be clearly understood what is the nature of the agitation which is afoot. The Irish Nationalist Party of old was more or less understood by everyone, and there have been times when a few of its aims and aspirations have commanded respect irrespective of party. But the Irish Nationalists have fallen on evil days. Mr. Redmond—many though be his political faults—has yet that sense of honour which has hitherto acted as a powerful brake on "party tricks." But a party even more extreme has come into existence, and, because the dog has refused to be wagged by the tail, the tail has constituted itself into a dog. In fact it is extremely doubtful if Mr. Birrell is one-half so worried over political changes in Ireland as is Mr. Redmond. The new party is gaining more and more notoriety and, amongst the lowest class Irish population, is gaining more and more popularity. One hears much of Ireland being "Priest ridden." That it is as much as has been said is untrue ; that the lowest, ignorant classes are swayed by a body of unscrupulous priests is undoubtedly true. A recent instance may well be quoted. Recently at Wexford, Father P. Cummins said at a meeting of the Gaelic Athletic Association : "If Irishmen could be made to understand a few things, there would be less unhappy friction at home. In the first place they should recognise that there was only one enemy—and that was England." At Dublin on August 15, the Revd. E. Sheehy said he was a Nationalist who "uncompromisingly loved Ireland and uncompromisingly hated England." From words let us turn to deeds : On August 8 the *Irish Times* contained the following paragraph :—"While returning from Galway on Monday night in his cart, Patrick Sheehan of Newtown, Ballindereen, accompanied by a man named Martin, was shot at three times from behind a wall on the roadway between Clarenbridge and Kilcolgan. Sheehan was severely wounded in both hands. The horse was also hit. Sheehan is the tenant of a grazing farm, and within the last year he was fired at upon three occasions". Sinn Fein, in fact, is a mixture of sedition and anarchy which must be seriously considered. It promises, however, to defeat its own ends. For the time being no official action can be expected from Rome, but one of the chief aims at present is to withdraw Irish Nationalists from Parliament. This would mean leaving the House of Commons with only eight Roman Catholic members, and there is obviously more concern in Rome for the Church in England than for the political aspirations of the Home Rulers. There are signs that the higher dignitaries of the Church in Ireland have recognised the possible outcome and are using their influence against the movement ; but only the strongest episcopal pronouncement can weigh against the open sedition preached by the priests.

MR. P. R. CADELL, I. C. S., Private Secretary to the Governor, proceeds to Aden by this week's mail steamer to meet Sir George Sydenham Clarke. Dr. Cogill, who was for some time Medical Officer to Lord Lamington, returns to Bombay as Medical Officer to His Excellency.

THE Government Offices will close at Ootacamund on the 21st October and will re-open in Madras on the 28th idem.

NAWAB Imad-ul-Mulk Syed Syed Hussain Bilgrami, Member-Elect of the India Council, sails from Bombay by the P. & O. s. s. "Persia" leaving on the 26th instant.

CHAPTER X of our new Serial Story, "Scarlet Town," by Alice and Claude Askew, will be found on page 7 of to-day's issue.

THE N. Y. K. s. s. "Wakamiya Maru" left Singapore for Hongkong on the 1st instant and the s. s. "Yeboshi Maru" arrived at Colombo yesterday.

UP to date the Salem, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Tinnevelly and South Arcot District Boards have elected the Hon'ble Mr. M. Krishna Nair for nomination to the Madras Legislative Council.

A MEETING of the Kashtratriya Marathas will be held on Thursday the 3rd instant at 8 p. m. (Bombay Time) in the Koli's vadi at Faneswadi, when the Executive Health Officer, Dr. Turner, will be present, with a view that measures for the prevention of plague may be properly explained to them with the help of a Magic Lantern.

WHILE a Chailey (Sussex) labourer was in the act of yawning, a wasp entered his mouth and so severely stung his tongue that his life is despaired of.

THE German Government, in reply to Prebendary Carlile's letter to the Kaiser, declines to hand over the Koepenik hero to a Church Army Labour Home as a "hopeful case."

ACCORDING to private advices from Kabul the Amir had a slight attack of illness when within a few marches of Mazar-i-Shariff where he was to arrive on the 25th instant.

WHAT is believed to be the smallest shop in London is situated at the entrance to the Bank Station of the City and South London Railway. It is kept by Mr. A. Blanchard, a tobacconist, and it measures scarcely five feet deep and four feet across.

GENERAL STOSSEL had intended to reply to the ceaseless attacks made upon him with reference to his conduct at Port Arthur, but he has, it is reported, received an Imperial order forbidding him to publish anything or make any statements to interviewers.

A PARISIAN boy of fifteen, who complains that his parents ill-treat him, has arrived at Marseilles, having walked the entire distance from Paris—about 800 miles. He wants to become a sailor, and the local authorities have agreed to help to find a captain who will employ him.

SPECIAL trains, consisting of an engine, a truck for samples, and a coach with general lodging accommodation, are being run in certain parts of Cape Colony for the convenience of commercial travellers, at a cost of £5 a day per passenger. Each passenger is allowed five tons of samples.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN CHARLES ARDAGH, whose death is reported by Reuter, has led an active life in many parts of the world. Born in 1840, he entered the Royal Engineers nineteen years later, reaching the rank of Major-General nine years ago. He was at the Conference of Constantinople in 1876, the Congress of Berlin in 1878. He sat on the Bulgarian Boundary Commission a year later and also sat on the Conference of Constantinople and was Commissioner for the delimitation of the Turco-Greek Frontier in 1881. He was placed on special duty in Egypt in the following year and commanded the Royal Engineers and was Head of the Intelligence Department in the Soudan Expedition of 1884. He Commanded the Base Nile Expedition in 1885 and was Senior Staff officer in the Nile Expedition of 1886. For a short time he was Private Secretary to Lord Elgin when Viceroy of India. Other notable appointments he held include the Commandancy of Chatham School of Military Engineering and H. M's Agency in the South African Claims Commission of 1901. He was also a member of the Permanent International Court of Arbitration at the Hague and was Government Director of the Suez Canal Company in 1903. In 1894 he was created a K. C. I. E. and in 1901 a K. C. M. G.

PLAYS AND PASTIMES.

"GAY GORDONS."

"Society Sinners."

WOOLWINDER'S VICTORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13.

A new play with music, called "The Gay Gordons" was produced this week at the Aldwych Theatre, and if mere human judgment, deducing its conclusions from last evening's frantic manifestations of delight and pleasure, is to be relied upon, the skirl of the bagpipes will draw innumerable enthusiastic crowds for months to come into the neighbourhood of Kingsway. It is hard to be explicit after having witnessed a modern musical farce ; but still one must try. In the first place, then, the assumption that "The Gay Gordons" is ordained for a happy and fortunate career is based upon the fact that the play is a novelty. It is something quite new. "Bath Buns" seem stale beside it, and in comparison the most beautiful "My Darling" is in the sere and yellow leaf.

Mr. Hicks, who is responsible for the book of the new production, has in the latest race for popularity put his money, as it were, upon innovation, and, in the vernacular of sporting circles, may be said to have "come in a winner." Into the already very varied tapestry of the English musical comedy pageant Mr. Hicks has woven a new pattern of the tartan, and Mr. Hicks in kilts is, as history informs us, always "one of the best." Candidly, this energetic and clever young gentleman has made an advance. He has put his house in order, brushed away all the cobwebs of stupidity and dull banality, burnished up his wit until it shows signs of sparkling, and poured real humour and human interest into the musical farce mixture that for a long time has sadly needed stimulation.

The new play does not open with the conventional items. As an alternative we have dawn in the highlands, and a very charmingly-voiced peasant lassie singing a simple but effective melody to some bare-legged sisters who repose gracefully amongst their native heather. And then comes the play. We have a rich American, wealthy without being vulgar, who has taken a country seat in the district, and is intent upon marrying his agreeable and engaging daughter, played by Miss Ellaline Terriss, to the scion of some "noble English house." The girl is a profound idealist. She refuses to marry a title. She prevails upon a young show-woman to impersonate her at a luncheon party for the purpose of proving to her father that the noble suitors, between their soup and fish, will propose to any woman with the fortune of a Peggy Quainton. The ruse succeeds. Meanwhile, Peggy herself has fallen in love with a private in "The Gay Gordons", one Angus Graeme, played by Mr. Hicks, who arouses memories of the Druce case by turning out to be none other than the long-lost Marquess of Meltrose. A great deal of charming fantasy and impracticable idealism follow, but in the end, Mr. Hicks having done sufficient for one night in the way of innovation, all ends happily.

Angus Graeme is really, of course, Pierrot in kilts, and Peggy Quainton the Fairy Princess of the story books, who wants to be a Goose Girl. But the rouge-pots of romance have been used to such advantage that the old theme, tricked out with tartans, and heather, and haschish, becomes quite new and entirely entertaining.

The music of the play, by Mr Guy Jones, is as far removed from the music-hall as it is from Wagner. It has caught a happy medium of delicacy and tuneful expression. The lyrics by various hands, vary in quality, but some startle one by showing that their authors actually possess a lyrical gift. The scenery makes a charming and tasteful setting. It is not glaring enough to make the eyes ache or dull enough to send us to sleep. Again we strike the happy medium, that has both atmosphere and suggestion.

As for the acting, one is sorry to see such talented artists as Mr. Fred Emny and Miss Barbara Deane with little to do. Miss Rosina Filippi and Miss Sydney Fairbrother sustain their reputations, as in her slighter sphere does Miss Zena Dare. For Mr. Hicks and his wife the whole affair is a personal triumph. One can honestly affirm that the comedy scenes between the two are amongst the best things ever seen on the English lyric stage. Even when Mr. Hicks, in the second act, recites verse which might have been written by the poet laureate, we forgive him. He is so manly and sincere, and withal so "breezy" that he prevails upon us to the point of tolerating bad verse. All through the play Mr. Hicks and Miss Terriss are constantly reminding us that they have graduated in a school of art that understands character and suggestion, and the shade and tone of humour and pathos, laughter and tears. Amongst the rest charming and beautiful Miss Sylvia Storey was always conspicuous, and in the second act she dances with a perfection of poetic movement that makes ample amends for the above-mentioned recitation. There is much to delight in "The Gay Gordons," and nothing to offend. It is that peculiar thing—a success well-deserved.

"SOCIETY SINNERS"

Once more we return to the good old, frank unpretentious Drury Lane spectacular drama. The only thing that is pretentious about "The Sins of Society" is the title. It is, of course, a mere catchword, and would have applied almost equally well to any other play of the Drury Lane series. The clergyman who appears in it, the Rev. Martin Hope, has nothing to do with Father Bernard Vaughan, and is, indeed, not at all a fulminant cleric. In doctrine he is mild and evangelical though his practices are ritualistic and include auricular confession. He also seems inclined to revive the mediæval right of sanctuary for criminals. When the hunted hero comes to him with the police at his heels, he hides him in the village church, and does not scruple to put the pursuers off the scent by means of an unctuous equivocation. Of course he knows that the hero is innocent ; but he says in answer to his appeal, "Were you a hundred times guilty you should find safety here" or—words to that effect. What this can mean except a revival of the right of sanctuary I cannot conjecture ; and I suggest that it would be distinctly inconvenient if murderers and burglars had only to pop into the nearest church in order to snap their fingers at the police. The last act is idyllic and ecclesiastical, the church scene, both exterior and interior (by Mr. McCleery), being quite admirable pieces of construction and painting. The checkmating of the villain occurs at the very steps of the altar to which he is leading his innocent victim ; so that all the orthodoxies of melodrama are respected to the last.

The acting is exceedingly good of its kind. Miss Constance Collier is superb and impressive as the erring heroine, while Miss Adrienne Augarde, as her angelic little sister is as pretty as a kitten, and as innocent as curds and whey. Mr. Julian L'Estrange is a handsome and manly hero, and Mr. Lyn Harding plays the villain with excellent style and finish. The comic relief, which, by the way, is inoffensive, and really humourous, is in the hands of Miss Fanny Brough and Mr. Albert Chevalier. Miss Brough plays her part like the expert and admirable comedian she always is, and Mr. Chevalier's quaint humour comes out excellently even in the large setting of the Drury Lane stage.

"LA MILO."

The fact that "La Milo" accompanied by the caricaturing Cruikshank, is to commence an engagement at the Alhambra on Wednesday next has been hurriedly sprung upon the public gasping for the news. The eagerly awaited announcement was made yesterday, and to the details vouchsafed by the management of the theatre I am able to add that the turn, which will commence at 9.45 and will last about half an hour, will consist of a series of reproductions of famous works of the sculptor's art, concluding with a spectacle representing Lady Godiva's ride through the streets of Coventry. With regard to this latter feature I may say that it will be carried out in absolute silence, no cheering and no music. Godiva will ride through the soundless streets and back, the first half of the journey being accomplished by day, and the last part at midnight. For the series of classical poses, which are, it is believed, to be called "Poems in Marble," La Milo will wear a surface preparation, and, as a concession to a section of public opinion, draperies in imitation of the sculptured robe.

"THE EMPIRE"

It is not by any means certain that the word "ballet" may accurately be employed in connection with the new spectacle which is, within the next few weeks, to be produced at the Empire. There is among those in authority at this house a tendency to, at least in this instance, drop the word ballet and describe the forthcoming show more accurately as a series of incidents or episodes of London life. The single scene of which the production will consist has been laid in Covent Garden—to be precise, at that portion of the market in which you stand when looking across an open space towards the Floral Hall. The action opens just before daybreak, when the heart of the great green market is pulsing with busy life. There will be porters and salesmen and matchsellers "hot corfy" men, loafers, and the types of both sexes which go to make up the early morning "Garden" crowd.

From the direction of the Opera House comes a party of revellers, fancy dressed, and as the Americans say, "all lit up." Among them is Mlle Genée, who is being feted by her admiring companions. There follows a series of scenes amusing and pathetic between the richly dressed merrymakers and the frowsy crowd of the market-place. Someone suggests a little fun of another kind, and as plausibly as possible some of those in fancy dress give a number of excerpts from well-known operas. In each case the costumes and music of the work will be used, and in this feature, in which the artistic hand of M. Wilhelm will readily be recognised, we may expect some charming effects.

When the gaily clad crowd had gone the market resumes its wonted appearance, and as the morning wears into day other types of workers are introduced. The streets are swept and cleansed and at high noon, as the series of incidents closes, the garden is a place of sweetness and peace. Some characteristic dances of a striking nature are being prepared and in these Mlle Genée (in a coster skirt and "fevvers") and Mr. Fred Farren will figure prominently.

WOOL WINDER WON THE ST. LEGER.

When the clothing was taken off him preparatory to his being saddled he was sweating considerably about the flanks, but this was probably due to the hot weather and excitability ; certainly he did not look stale or overdone. Glass Doll was wiry and cool and Acclaim wore the usual Beckhampton polish. Bezonian had evidently been well looked after by Blackwell, and appeared hard and muscular. Mr. Willoughby did not have much trouble with them at the post, and after two futile attempts on the part of the Jockeys to antici ate the starter, they got off to a good start.

The French horse Roi Herode, who has not the best of reputations behind the barrier, was the only one to hang fire, but quickly his rider, Johnny Reiff, gave him two or three reminders with the whip, and he was in hot pursuit of his opponents. The first to show in advance was Stick Up, and in close attendance were Acclaim and Wool Winder. Then the dark and light blue hooped jacket of the favourite and the yellow of Dusty Miller were ahead of the others. It did not take Johnny Reiff long to get up with the leaders, and by dint of hard driving he had Roi Herode leading before three-quarters of a mile had been traversed. The ta[illegible] had the effect of taking a lot out of [illegible] pounded away with pluck and d[illegible] about half a mile from home, the[illegible] his bolt.

About this period of the race Altitude [illegible] dangerous, but she too, lacked stamina, and [illegible] done with a couple of furlongs further on. The Halsey seized the opportunity of making his effort on Wool Winder, who responded in fine style. One by one he passed the beaten horses, and the only pair who looked like disputing his claim were Glass Doll and Acclaim. Mr. Joel's mare with a clear course on the stand side, showed prominently for a few strides, and then cried "Peccavi." Throughout she had been running her race in snatches. On the other hand, Acclaim ran in honest fashion, but in the last furlong his task was a hopeless one, and he was just beaten a couple of strides from the winning post by Baltinglass for second honours.

"RUGBY FOOTBALL"

It is early yet for "Rugger" but everyone is hoping that the London Welsh will have a good kick-off at their new ground at West Ham next Saturday, when Glamorgan play the Anglo-Welsh. The London-Welsh have had a good many migrations of late years ; their ventures at Queen's Club and Leyton were dogged by bad weather for all the big games, and both the Leyton and Queen's Clubs were also rather exacting in their financial conditions. Had the Queen's Club persevered with the London Welsh there is no doubt that it would have benefited itself as well as the Rugby game.

As it is the Queen's Club seems likely to be left out in the cold altogether, save for the two Varsity matches and a few odd Corinthian games with Oxford and Cambridge.

The Welsh community in London is taking a tremendous interest in this new venture. There is a capital service of trains from either Tilbury or District stations, and the Lord Mayor is giving his countenance to this particular game in view of the fact that the London Welsh are devoting the proceeds of the game to the Cripples' Fund.

Welsh Football is very much discussed just now, and in London there is much rejoicing that the Welsh Union should have dealt in such a wholehearted way with those who were coquetting with the Northern Union. It was pointed out by Mr. J. M. Williams at the referees' meeting that when all is said and done the clubs in Wales that have gone over to the Northern Union are very small fry, and he further dabbled in prophecy, promising that the years of the Northern Union in Wales are numbered.

R. C.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

THE following is the programme of His Excellency the Governor's tour en route to Mahableshwar :—

October 5th, Saturday.—Leave Ganeshkhind (Poona) at 8 a.m. (S. T.) by motor, departure private ; arrive Satara at 2 p.m. (S. T.), arrival private.

October 6th, Sunday.—Halt at Collector's residence.

October 7th, Monday.—Leave Satara at 8 a.m. (S. T.) by motor, departure private ; arrive Mahableshwar at 12 noon (S. T.), arrival private.

His Excellency will be accompanied by Mrs. Muir Mackenzie and Captain L. J. Cowyn, Extra Aide-de-Camp

A MUTINY VETERAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR :—Many of your readers will be delighted to learn that the distinguished Mutiny Veteran, Colonel A. R. D. Mackenzie, is, at last, to be honoured with a K. C. B., a distinction which should have been bestowed on the gallant Scotchman long ago but—"better late than never." Colonel Mackenzie took a very active part during the Mutiny, and later on, he figured prominently at the Delhi Durbar at the head of the Mutiny Veterans of Lucknow etc. During the tour of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in India, Colonel Mackenzie was again brought to the front. But very few must have heard or read about the amusing daring charge made at the enemy during a very dark night which is

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S GREAT TOUR.

WATERWAYS vs. RAILWAYS.

Practical Demonstration.

WAR ON TRUSTS TO BE CARRIED ON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

President Roosevelt is covering part of his tour by river, in connection with his advocacy of the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi and its tributaries and the making of great waterways for competing with the railways.

The Governors of twenty-three States, attracted by the interest of the project, are accompanying him.

LATER.

President Roosevelt, speaking at Keokuk, denied that the recent financial weakness was due to his attitude towards Corporations, who transgressed the law. He admitted that it might have contributed, but so long as he was President that policy would not be changed.

MR. TAFT IN JAPAN.

Another Audience with the Mikado.

AN UNSHAKABLE FRIENDSHIP.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

Mr. Taft is the object of marked official attentions, and has been invited to a second audience with the Emperor.

Speaking at a banquet, Mr. Taft said that there was only a little cloud over the friendship between Japan and America, which had existed for fifty years and was absolutely unshakable.

He denounced newspaper attempts to cause trouble and assured the Japanese that America's [illegible] wards Japan was as cordial as ever.

[illegible]n papers are devoting columns to the

THE NEW SOUTH WALES CABINET.

Premier Resigns.

GENERAL RECONSTRUCTION.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

A telegram from Sydney states that Mr. Carruthers, the New South Wales Premier, has been suddenly seized with illness and has resigned.

Mr. Wade has reconstructed the Cabinet.

THE VANCOUVER RIOTS.

Japanese Claims to be Paid.

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

A telegram from Ottowa states that the Dominion Government has decided to pay the Japanese claims, amounting to six thousand dollars, in connection with the Vancouver riots. The Municipality of Vancouver is held responsible.

THE AMERICA CUP.

Reasons for Abandoning the Contest.

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

Sir Thomas Lipton has telegraphed to the Irish Yacht Club regretting that the race for the America Cup must be abandoned as it is impossible to build a yacht to cross the Atlantic to compete on equal terms with a yacht not crossing.

MACEDONIAN REFORMS.

Russia Blames Greece.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

The Russian newspapers approve the Austro-Russian note and ascribe to Greece the intolerable situation.

They allege that the Greek bands are openly encouraged and protected from Athens.

EDUCATION IN FORESTRY.

New School to be Started.

OVER 12,500 ACRES TO BE ACQUIRED.

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

Government has completed negociations for the purchase of the estate of Inverliner consisting of 12,530 acres in Argyllshire for conversion into a state forest to be utilised as a centre of education in forestry.

THE KOREAN INSURECTION QUELLED.

Heavy Carnage.

DONDON, OCTOBER 2.

The *Times'* Tokio correspondent telegraphs that the Korean insurrection has been virtually quelled.

The insurgents lost 800 killed and several wounded.

Two Japanese regiments were engaged and lost 15 killed and 40 wounded.

THE ADEN HINTERLAND.

British Troops Evacuate.

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

The British troops have evacuated the Aden Hinterland.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

General Sir Edward Williams is dead.

MR. KEIR-HARDIE'S TOUR.

London Press Opinion.

"A MISCHIEF MAKING DEMAGOGUE."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

The papers give prominence to Mr. Keir-Hardie's tour.

The *Daily News* says it is reasonable to suppose that the reports are exaggerated and hopes that the Labour party will take steps to ascertain the truth, for it cannot afford to be associated with reckless playing with fire.

The *Daily Mail* gives a list of prominent Indians punished by Mr. Morley, and asks what Mr. Morley will do to Mr. Keir-Hardie.

The *Standard* says: "This mischief making demagogue should be plainly told that his presence in India is undesirable."

LATER.

The *Times* says that Mr. Keir Hardie has conclusively proved that our estimate of his criminal ignorance and recklessness is only too just, and remarks that the only excuse that can be urged is that Mr. Keir Hardie perhaps does not realise himself the nature of the mischief he is doing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 2.

A Barisal telegram to the *Bengalee* dated yesterday says Mr. Keir-Hardie at a tea party said the more he saw and compared official sides of things the more he felt convinced of the justice of the Indians' claim. He had for years worked in coal-mines and knew what it was for people to struggle against odds and how hard it was for men who followed the dictates of conscience. He had interested himself in Indian questions for 21 years. His party was charged with the interests of the common people and he did not confine his attention to the English. His party protested against educated Indians being barred out of effective control over Indian affairs. Before long, he said, India should be as fully self-governed as Canada and the Colonies. He asked young Indians to be self-respecting and true to their country's case. Love of country was the highest patriotism in Europe, in India it was sedition. He would try to enlighten the British public on Indian questions.

LATER.

Mr. Kier Hardie arrived in Calcutta this morning and was not long in being interviewed. In a long conversation with a representative of the "Empire" he said in answer to a question as to what he would do when he arrived in England:—

"What I intend to do is to convene a Conference of Members of the House of Commons who are interested in India and many of whom have been out here as officials or visitors. I hope that the Conference will decide on some definite action, and I shall try, when the time arrives, to suggest a subject for the Indian Budget debate, to name something for discussion. Of course, what the recommendation of the Conference will be I have no idea."

PARTY POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

A Triangular Campaign.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL TACTICS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

The Unionist papers make the Anti-Socialist Conference, held on the 1st October, the text for leading articles urging the middle classes to awake from their aparty and fight against Socialism. They publish columns of opinions from prominent people.

The Liberal papers declare that it is a new Tory move to apply to the provinces the methods of victorious London County Council elections. Lecturers have been instructed to drop tariff reform.

Meanwhile the Labourites are preparing for a most active campaign in favour of an Unemployed Bill, and an Old Age Pension Bill. They will hold six hundred meetings prior to Christmas.

GRAND DUKE OF BADEN'S FUNERAL.

The Kaiser and Royalties Likely to Attend.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

The funeral of the Grand Duke of Baden will take place at Carlsruhe on Monday.

It is expected that the Kaiser and all the German Sovereigns will attend.

The Duke of Connaught will represent the King.

THE NEW LIKIN STATION IN CHINA.

Merchants' Protest Succeeds.

LONDON, OCTOBER, 2.

Reuter telegraphing from Hongkong states that the Government has yielded to the merchants' protest and abolished the Likin Station.

MR. HUMPHREY'S JUDICIOUS TACT AT DELHI.

Government Appreciation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, OCTOBER 2.

The report, current among members of the Delhi Bar is undoubtedly correct, that Mr. R. C. Humphreys, the Deputy Commissioner, has received the special thanks of the Government of India for his successful tact and moderate policy during the crisis of unrest which prevailed at Delhi during the month of May last.

It would appear that although warrants were held for the discretionary arrest and possible deportation of two prominent agitators, such powers were held in ultimate reserve and eventually became unnecessary, all possible precautions being still taken to cope with any actual disorder. The opinion is expressed that had unsympathetic and arbitrary measures been adopted in lieu of liberal and tactful management a serious situation would certainly have ensued.

HOME VIA BAGHDAD.

Progress in Opening the Route.

DAK BUNGALOWS TO BE BUILT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 2.

Regarding the journey Home by Persia the *Pioneer* learns of an interesting development from a Persian correspondent. This is the establishment of a through horse dak service from Baghdad to Aleppo, which has just been achieved by a Turkish company. Carriages were started on trial trips from either end on the 1st of September and got through one in nine days and the other in ten. This will no doubt come down to eight days or a week as the road is improved. The travelling is by day only and the principal objection to the route from the tourists' point of view is the character of night accommodation. However the promoters have already in view, the building of dak bungalows at the stopping stages and when these are up it will be possible to make the journey with every reasonable comfort.

THE CONGRESS MEETING.

Denials and Explanations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, OCTOBER 2.

The Secretary Rashtriya Mandal telegraphs to us from Nagpur:—"Telegrams in the Anglo-Indian papers regarding the meeting of the Congress Reception Committee of the 22nd September are very misleading and mischievous and most of the statements therein are false. There was no mention of Mr. Tilak or the Puranic Story and there was no rowdism at the meeting which was composed largely of servants and dependants of moderates, collected by bogus votes, but no students. The only discussion was about the legality of the procedure. Mr. Dadabhai was never duly elected and the reports of physical obstruction to him are totally false. Ultimately Mr. Chitnavis admitted his mistake and dissolved the meeting. Police officers in undress were discovered in the meeting with admission cards over Mr. Chitnavis' signature and were told to go out after a protest had been made. Their presence infuriated the mob outside who after the meeting was dissolved shouted *Bande Mataram*. Some of the prominent moderates assaulted people in the crowd indiscriminately with umbrella sticks and hats and the crowd retaliated by throwing dust. The allegation of assaults on prominent men is groundless. The nationalist leaders pacified the mob by diverting them to a meeting elsewhere where they explained the result of the Town Hall meeting. Congress work is at a deadlock. A regular Reception Committee is not yet constituted as many of the bogus votes are challenged.

ATTACK ON A BRITISH STEAMER.

Three Natives Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 2.

A Comilla telegram dated yesterday says that some of the natives concerned in an assault on a European in the steamer on the river Megna appeared at Nabinagar police station on 26th September for identification. The European identified three Bengalis, Nawadip Chakrabarty of Haripur, and Rukim Kanla and Brojendra of Adan. The witnesses, among whom were the clerk, Sarang and four or six Mahomedans, could not identify any one.

THE ALIPORE SCHOOL EPIDEMIC.

Food Suspected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 2.

In connection with the epidemic outbreak in Alipore Reformatory School, a special report in a *Statesman* to-day says that only one case resulted fatally. This was a boy from Chittagong and he had been in school only three months. The Doctors are unable to account for the outbreak. It is thought probable something in the dietary of the boys may be responsible for the disease which is described as "Snddeu Dropsy." Samples of the rice and dall used in the school have been sent to Pusa for examination and the report from that place is awaited with interest.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Sir E. Law Opposes Indian Intervention.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 2.

A special telegram from London to the *Pioneer* says:—"Continuing his articles in the *Morning Post* Sir Edward Law says: The question of allowing direct Indian intervention in financial matters must be carefully handled. He doubts whether the extension of time for the debate of the Budget Statement will facilitate detailed discussion and regards it as highly desirable to maintain the valuable system of financial and decentralisation. If the Finance Minister is expected to answer fully every hostile question on the details of the Budget, he might find himself in an embarrassing position.

THE BENGALI PRESS.

Undesirable Additions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 2.

The new Vernacular prints are springing up with mushroom rapidity. The latest are the "Sonar Bharat", ("Golden India") published at Howrah, and sold broadcast at Beadon Square every evening and "Sadhinata" (or Liberty) which has its editor's name boldly printed on the top.

THE LAZARUS BROTHERS ASSAULT CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 2.

The assault case in which the two brothers Lazarus are the plaintiffs was called in yesterday at Dinajpur, but after some argument between counsel an application for an adjournment made by the prosecution was granted till the 25th instant.

MR. J. CHAUDHURY has, in a letter, brought the Serajgunj Jail incident to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Keir-Hardie has in a note on that letter supported its contention.

A MEMORIAL has been submitted to the Viceroy on behalf of the Native Christian Community throughout India asking that their claims to be represented on the Legislative and Advisory Councils, both Imperial and Provincial, may not be overlooked.

MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT IN POONA.

Charge of Hurt against Mr Hamilton.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 2.

This morning at the Court of the District Magistrate, Mr. J Hamilton, residing at No. 6, Elphinstone Road, was charged at the instance of the Collector, under section 337 I. P. C., with causing hurt to a Hospital Assistant named Shevram Badaji Patel, of the 121st Pioneers.

The story of the prosecution was that on the 15th ultimo while a Ganpati procession was passing not far away from the Sungum, a motor car owned and driven by Mr. Hamilton struck the Hospital Assistant who was thrown a few paces and was badly bruised. The injured man was taken to hospital by Mr. Hamilton himself and an enquiry was ordered by the Collector as to the cause of the accident.

Before the Court assembled the Magistrate with the police visited the spot where the car was said to have struck the Hospital Assistant. Three witnesses and a police sepoy were examined, and they stated that on the day of the Ganpati procession a crowd of some 350 were on their way from Ghorpuri to the Sungam. There was a lot of music, singing and dancing among them and it was difficult to hear the blast of a motor horn or the noise of the machinery. The Hospital Assistant was struck, due to his moving out of the line of the crowd, by the rear mud guard catching his clothes and throwing him three or four places on the ground. The car was stopped within ten paces where the man had fallen and he was immediately taken into the car by the police and Mr. Hamilton, to hospital.

The Magistrate after hearing witnesses held that the evidence before the Court was not sufficient to establish the charge of causing hurt by negligence. He felt certain that Mr. Hamilton had taken the precautions any driver would take under the circumstances when passing a crowd. He felt sure that Mr Hamilton, whom he acquitted, would compensate the complainant.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT POONA.

Traffic Suspended.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 2.

A serious accident happened at 8-30 this morning in the G. I. P. Station yard at Poona. A goods train was proceeding to Dhond when the train, it is alleged, ran against the signal and into the trap siding. It was evidently impossible to pull up the train to avoid a disaster. The consequence was that the engine and front brake ran off the line and dashed into a natural dead siding represented by huge boulders while going with the steam on. Fortunately a quantity of sleepers was heaped near the rocks. The engine climbed on to them after crashing over the rocks and just escaped being tilted over. As it was, it got wrecked against the boulders and was lying all day to-day in a pitatble lobsided condition. The front brake van was not so seriously damaged, but the guard named Carvalho had his teeth knocked out by colliding with the door of the front brake.

The railway engineering officials were speedily on the spot and after two hours' hard work they managed to haul the brake van on to the rails and get it clear. But a relief train from Lanowli with a crane was requisitioned to get away the badly damaged engine. The accident very nearly cost the engine driver and agvalla their lives. They were pitched out the instant the crash occurred and the fireman who stood to his guns to put the brake sustained a sight injury to his hand.

Traffic between Poona and Dhond was suspended owing to the main line being coverd to same extent by the disabled engine. Two trains were obliged to halt at Hadapsur one station away from Poona, and all the others have to do likewise till the engine is lifted.

Traffic on the Southern Mahratta Railway, however, was not interfered with.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

Meeting at Ganeshkind.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 2.

The members of the National Indian Association were "At Home" this evening at the Council Hall for the purpose of meeting his Excellency the Governor. The Hall was very tastefully arranged and it looked bright and picturesque with the variegated colours displayed by the Indian ladies who formed the greater proportion of the assembly.

His Excellency was received on arrival by Mrs. Carmichael, Secretary of the Association. A very enjoyable evening was spent in vocal and instrumental music and those who contributed to the evening's entertainment were Lady Jehanghir, Mr. Davis, Mrs. Turnbull, Miss Pudumji, Mr. Natekar, Miss Dunsterville, Captain Hamilton, Mr. Kabrajee and Miss Johnson. Lady Jehangir sang "When the Swallows Homeward Fly" exquisitely, and Mr. Kabrajee gave a beautiful interpretion to "Sing Me to Sleep." Mrs. Turnbull and Miss Pudumjee played a violin duet.

ALIGARH SCANDAL REVIVED.

Authorities Expose a Fund.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 2.

It appears that a subscription list for a fund termed "the Baitulmal fund is being circulated by one Mahomed Ali. The Aligarh Authorities have already disclaimed sympathy with the fund and now Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk writes exposing its nature. It is to send to Europe, to be educated there, a Mahomedan teacher who was expelled from Aligarh recently for abetting students in insubordination. Mohsin-ul-Mulk warns all Mahomedans and past and present Aligarh boys against contributing to the fund.

The *Indian Daily Telegraph* says if anything further need be said to show the real character of the Baitulmal fund it need only be mentioned that Mr. Mahomed Ali, the self-styled president, has for sometime past shown himself to be working against Aligarh. Present students of Aligarh and old boys if they value the name and reputation of their *alma mater* will leave Baitulmal fund and Mr. Mahomed Ali severely alone.

NEW TRANSPORT REGULATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 2.

It has been decided that, subject to the scale laid down in para 103 of the Army Regulations, India, Volume 10, when corps move in relief by rail free conveyance shall be authorised for officers' chargers whether the latter are hired or are the actual property of the officers.

PASSENGERS PER S S. ARMAND BEHIC.

The following passengers will proceed to Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer "Armand-Behic" to-day from the stream. There will be the usual medical inspection of cabin passengers at Carnac Bunder at 10-40. Native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must be present at Prince's Dock disinfecting shed at 9-30 A.M., with all the baggage:—

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Mehta, Mr. N. F. Seervai, Mrs. Khaw and infant, Mr. K. G. Dastgeerasa, Mr. Pindi Dass, Mr. E. S. Hindi, Mrs. G. Barrett, Dr Sant Singh, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts Thomson and 4 children, Mr. M. Shivrao, Mrs. Khan's nurse, Mr. D. S. Somekh, Mr. T. R. Sen, Mrs. F. Robertson, Mr. T. Stevenson, Major F. T. Spence, Mr. and Mrs Barthelet, Sergt. M. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. Jean Renard, Mr. H. Reinhart.

100.

STORY OF A RECORD MONSOON.

Ever since it was seen that the present year was to have an abnormal monsoon, Bombayites have been on the *qui vive* to know whether the heavy rains of July and August would result in the century of inches being reached. Their curiosity is now at an end, for the Colaba Observatory recorded one hundred inches of rain at eight o'clock yesterday. This event is interesting, for very few Europeans have seen a 100-inch Monsoon in Bombay, it being one year short of three decades since the last century was reached; and, curiously enough, it was just one year short of three decades since the previous Century Monsoon had been seen. Only twice since 1846 has the total rainfall gone over 100 inches, although in 1886 the century was almost touched, the figures being 99·74. In 1849 the total was 114·89, and in 1878 111·93.

The extraordinary character of the present monsoon was discovered about the middle of June when the total for only 12 days had passed the average for the month. The downpour was continuous and heavy in June and July, and the largest quantity recorded for one day occurred in the latter month, when the register showed 10 inches for the 24 hours. This abnormal record of rain had its expected ill effects. A large number of trees were up-rooted and considerable damage done to buildings and houses. The number of houses that collapsed during the monsoon unusually large, and hundreds of buildings had to be condemned by the Municipal Executive Engineer. As we shewed in a recent number of the *Bombay Gazette*, fifty houses were condemned within seven days.

Nobody has yet discovered any satisfactory reason for the abnormality of the present monsoon. The normal rainfall in Bombay is 70 to 75 inches and the totals for the five months that make the Bombay monsoon have been apportioned as follows:—20 inches in June; 25 in July; 13 in August; 11 in September; and 2 in October. The rainfall this year showed a register of 22·49 in June, and 59·26 in July. The rainfall in August kept to its average, though in the beginning it looked as if the century would be reached before September. But the latter month commenced with fine weather, and ended without actually seeing the century. But one thing is certain, that the total up to 1st September this year is a record. During the last 62 years Bombay had heavy monsoons in 1849, 1851, 1878, 1886 and 1892 and the total up to 1st September for these years respectively was: 87·6; 91·55; 88·15; 89·93 and 73·72.

September ended on Monday, and Tuesday, October 1st saw the century. The record at the Observatory shows that the rains up-to-date measure 100·43.

According to the official returns the total rainfall in Bombay stood at 37·69 inches on the morning of the 1st September which was 6·14 inches ahead of the total for June, July and August of 1851—the year which had stood the highest before this during a period of upwards of half a century. But this was a record for these three months only, as it appears that the total for that year reached only 96·7 inches—a figure less than that already recorded for 1907 by a little over an inch and a half. The rainfall in the current month will decide whether the year 1907 is ultimately to beat all records. The figures for preceding years do not help one to venture any positive statements in this respect, as the monsoon is too fickle to be counted upon with any degree of assurance. The average rainfalls for September and October have hitherto been during the past half a century 11 and two inches respectively, and, if we accept that as a safe guide for calculation, the present year may close with a total rainfall of about 111 inches. That would place us behind the years 1849 and 1878, when 114·89 and 111·93 inches were recorded respectively.

In 1849 the total for June, July and August was 87·6 inches and the September of that year was responsible for a little over 26 inches, that is, more than twice the average. In 1878, when the total for June, July and August stood at 88·15, the rest was made up by 16·90 inches in September and 4·17 inches in October. This shows the important part which September and October play in turning the scale. With bright weather at the moment and no indication of a break, it is difficult to make a forecast for the current month. In the years 1849 and 1878 the monsoon had not so exhausted itself as it has apparently done at this date this year, and if this theory holds good then 1907 may not come out on top.

On glancing at the rain statistics for the last sixty years we find that the maximum rainfall for September was recorded in 1876 when the figure stood at 31·51 inches. The maximum for October is 10·40 inches which was recorded in 1883.

In the above notes we have given the main totals recorded at Colaba since 1846, but from other and older sources we are able to give the tables as far back as of 1817 to 1845.

Year	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Total for the year.
1817.....	45·72	23·67	9·34	24·7	Nil.	103·16
1818.....	22·54	17·69	28·45	10·39	2·7	81·14
1819.....	18·95	31·66	20·24	10·11	Nil.	77·76
1820.....	18·82	28·37	29·49	10·66	Nil.	77·34
1821.....	15·18	20·60	28·52	18·9	Nil.	82·59
1822.....	29·63	26·59	33·86	22·16	Nil.	113·22
1823.....	21·76	15·96	19·77	4·28	Nil.	61·70
1824.....	3·89	8·07	17·86	1·78	2·37	33·97
1825.....	24·45	25·17	12·94	9·58	Nil.	72·24
1826.....	17·75	26·79	8·40	23·50	1·87	78·47
1827.....	49·15	10·39	10·51	10·6	0·92	81·03
1828.....	22·53	52·75	17·22	22·08	6·40	121·98
1829.....	27·86	19·78	12·40	4·95	0·66	65·65
1830.....	20·96	32·46	10·16	7·78	Nil.	71·89
1831.....	22·46	27·31	27·64	22·34	2·08	101·83
1832.....	13·63	48·05	4·66	7·11	0·65	74·09
1833.....	12·50	21·80	13·35	23·54	0·20	71·39
1834.....	14·16	21·33	18·05	12·55	3·88	70·47
1835.....	9·99	4·27	35·76	12·17	0·42	62·61
1836.....	21·36	24·53	37·41	4·69	Nil.	87·99
1837.....	12·61	24·39	22·43	5·15	Nil.	64·58
1838.....	29·70	8·70	7·84	5·04	Nil.	50·78
1839.....	18·28	32·19	18·45	4·70	Nil.	73·62
1840.....	25·04	24·24	4·20	7·56	2·12	63·15
1841.....	25·27	21·21	20·35	1·27	3·21	71·49
1842.....	16·34	20·45	37·10	10·41	4·36	95·16
1843.....	9·33	22·49	18·20	9·00	0·25	59·27
1844.....	14·17	35·52	6·55	9·16	Nil.	65·40
1845.....	19·70	20·44	6·56	8·03	Nil.	57·76

It will be seen that in 1822, 1828, and 1831 the rainfall was over 100 inches.

A hundred and fifty years ago a traveller, named George Thomas, took a daily account of the monsoon in Bombay during one rainy season. According to Thomas there was only one inch of rain during May in 1856; June was the month of heaviest downpour, giving 44 inches, 7 tenths or 70 cents, quite a record, beaten only once since, viz., in 1817, when June gave 45 inches, 72 cents. August gave 19 inches, which is 6 inches above the average for this month. September gave 11 inches 2 tenths which is exactly the average figure. October gave 4 inches 5 tenths, which is double the average for this month. The whole of the monsoon of 1756 thus totalled, according to Thomas 110 inches 3 tenths or 30 cents. There are before me figures of rainfall for 90 years from 1817 to 1907, and during all these 90 years only in four years has this rainfall of 110 inches in 1756 been exceeded, viz., in 1892, when there fell 113·22, in 1828 which had 121·98, in 1849 which had 114·89, and in 1878 which received 111·93 inches.

The monsoon of 1907 will long be memorable owing to the Agiary Lane disaster, in which a number of persons lost their lives; to the collapse of the Gymkhana building, and to the great floods on the day of the departure of Lord Lamington, when 16 inches of water were measured in Hornby Road.

DR. CLIFFORD, writing in the "Reader" on the books that have influenced him, says that on the novelists' side George Eliot is easily his favourite. "Scott, Dickens, and Thackeray I have read, of course, but none of these have helped me so much as George Eliot. Modern fiction I do not read to any large extent, except when on holiday, and even then I mostly confine myself to such works as are concerned with the locality I happen to be visiting."

A NEW YORK telegram, dated the 5th September, says that a severe shock was experienced by the members of the First Christian Scientist Church when Mr. Clarence Byrne, who had just served a term of thirty days' imprisonment for allowing his daughter, a child six years of age, to succumb to pneumonia without having received medial attention, repudiated the cult. Mr. Byrne uttered his denunciation when an invitation was given to members to state the benefits they had received from Eddyism. He declared that he had been a disciple of Mrs. Eddy for twelve years, but he had reached the conclusion that money dominated everything in the church.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

OUR latest visitor of note, Mr. Keir Hardie, has been showering his sympathies broadcast on the land. He has been received with open arms by the Nationalists, and has given himself up to them as a willing tool and victim. He feels perfectly happy with his conscience in their safe keeping. He has arrived here with an open mind, he says. But it is very much made up already on the problems which he has undertaken to investigate. He has gone over to the Extremists, whose propaganda he has had no difficulty in accepting in its entirety. He has already learnt to prate, like them, about Russian methods of administration, and about atrocities rivalling the Turkish horrors in Armenia. The strange air of "Bande Mataram," the national song of India, with which he is greeted everywhere, falls pleasantly on his ears, and he must be much flattered by the novel experience of finding himself famous and made so much of by the astute agitators who have taken him in hand. His foot steps are dogged by admiring crowds in the two Bengals, and his fateful utterances are published in all their fulness by the native press of Bengal. Mr. Keir Hardie has made himself the idol of the Bengalees, for he has come in their midst with a strong predisposition to swallow the doctrines of disaffection openly avowed and preached by his friends, the enemies of England and her rule. He has gladdened the hearts of his friends by intimating that he will inform his party, to wit, the Labour group in Parliament, of the enormities perpetrated by the whites in India. I suppose that after his sensational revelations, his colleagues will ply John Morley—"honest John" no longer!—with questions more absurd than ever. But we may take it that the administration will yet survive their attacks. Mr. Keir Hardie shows his open mind by calling occasionally on officials in the course of his roving commission. But he has already pronounced a terrible judgment against them, and has threatened them with exposure in Parliament. I wonder if his Indian friends are aware that the philanthropy of the Labour Members will embrace the world, in so far only as it does not touch the self-interest of their master, the working man. Where his pocket is touched, they will dare neither to be just nor generous. They will be brimming over with benevolence at the expense of others, even at that of the Empire, if need be; and consequently, at the ultimate sacrifice of the working man himself, who must stand or fall with the Empire.

INTERPELLATIONS AT THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. The interpellations of honourable members at the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council were not so numerous as usual. A few minor grievances were aired, but the curiosity of members was confined on this occasion within reasonable limits. The extremely silly and childish inscription on the wall of the bridge at Ahmedabad reflecting upon the conduct of Mr. Hirat, Principal of the Gujarat College, was the subject of enquiry by two non-official members. I apprehend that the Principal regarded the puerile escapade much too seriously, and his punishment of the whole college on that account was much too sweeping. As this was a matter having reference to the internal economy and discipline of the College, entirely within the jurisdiction of the College Board, there was no particular reason to ask Government any questions about it, unless we are to understand that the members who put those questions were not satisfied with the inaction of the Board, and that they wished the Government to intervene. Put it was clear from the reply given on behalf of Government that they do not consider this a case in which they should trench upon the administrative authority of the Board. I do not know what purpose the Honourable Mr. Khare could have in view, when he asked for a copy of the Collector's order to the village officers in the Poona district prohibiting them from attending political meetings. The Notification was virtually a recapitulation of the long standing order of Government that public servants may not take part in politics or political agitation. It is perfectly obvious, as Government have pointed out in their reply, that the presence of Government servants is likely to be misconstrued and to impair their public usefulness. The same member might have perceived the futility of another question asked by him about a circular issued by the Director of Public Instruction, calling upon head-masters to see that no schoolboys attended the jubilee celebrations of Mr. B. G. Tilak. It was but right that schoolboys should keep aloof from a ceremony which was certain to be made the occasion for political demonstrations and agitation on the lines advocated by Mr. Tilak. It is much to the credit of this Presidency that the juveniles have not been allowed to go out of hand and commit excesses, to the prejudice of their studies, as well as to the detriment of their healthy moral development.

HAPPY UNANIMITY. The occasions are so rare when the Government and non-official members of the Legislative Council happen to be in cordial agreement and unanimity upon a public question, that the spectacle, whenever it is the good fortune of the public to witness it, is most pleasing and edifying. At the last Council meeting both sides agreed in pronouncing a hearty benediction over the settlement arrived at between Government and the Corporation over Police, Education and other charges. Each side congratulated the other on the spirit of give and take which had happily ruled their deliberations. Sir Steyning Edgerley was complimented by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta on his sweet reasonableness, and Sir Steyning had a word of well-merited praise for his colleagues. The complicated question of the distribution of these charges had been a fruitful source of vexation and disagreement between the Government and the Municipality, and save a few mild croakings, the termination of the forty years' paper war between the high contending parties has given great satisfaction and relief to the public. The result would not have been possible, if either party had embarked upon the negociations in a haggling, huckstering spirit. There was an abundance of practical good sense on both sides in their determination to arrive at a fair and equitable compromise. They did not weigh in a nice balance the advantages accruing to either under the arrangement. They did not enter upon the negotiations as diplomats with the sole object of outwitting one another. The Corporation have gained a distinct advantage in having handed over the management of the institutions they are to maintain, instead of merely finding money for them, as they have been doing hitherto with respect to the Police charges. This is one step forward in the direction of local self-government, as contemplated in the famous despatch issued by the Government of Lord Ripon about twenty-five years ago. The credit of bringing about the settlement on behalf of the Municipality rests with Sir Pherozeshah.

MUNICIPAL MANNERS. I do not know if the time has arrived for the Corporation to agree to any ordinance which will have the effect of lowering its reputation and prestige in the eyes of the public. The tone and personnel of the Corporation are judged by competent critics to be not so high as they were fifteen or twenty years ago; unseemly squabbles are more frequent, and the worst of it is that there have been a few solitary instances of defiance of the authority of the chair. A particular incident which took place lately brought it to the mind of some persons interested in the Municipal Government of the city whether the President of the Corporation should not be armed with adequate powers for the suppression of unruly members, when they refuse persistently to obey his ruling. The President is not infallible, but his decisions on questions of order must be implicitly obeyed, and his authority must be held to be supreme. The honour and esteem in which the President is held by the Corporation serves only to add to the dignity and importance of the Corporation itself. Admitting the necessity of upholding the sanctity of the chair, whose occupant is sometimes proudly styled as the Lord Mayor of Bombay, it is open to serious question whether circumstances have arisen rendering it absolutely necessary for the Corporation, after its existence of over thirty years, to devise measures for the suppression of refractory members. No one will advocate them unless a painful necessity has arisen, but in the opinion of some of the most experienced members, the Corporation has not yet come to such a pass. One of the proposals made for dealing with the situation is to arm the President with power to eject contumacious councillors. Those who are opposed to it on the ground that it may transform the President into an autocrat, would prefer the power to be vested in the Corporation which may, by a majority of, say, two-thirds or three-fourths decide to expel a member. Supposing an incident arises in which the President finds it necessary to take the vote of the Corporation, and supposing he meets with an adverse vote, his position will be most humiliating, and insupportable, and no self-respecting man will, in that event, elect to continue in office. It is as well, however, that the question has been referred for report to a Committee who, I daresay, will examine it thoroughly in all its bearings.

PARSIS, AND THE RIGHTS OF MINORITIES. The Parsi Association has bestirred itself with the object of sending a representation to Government, urging the claims of the Parsis to special recognition under the new scheme of reforms. It is maintained that if a few seats are to be specially reserved for the Mahomedans in the Legislative Councils, on the principle of safeguarding the rights of minorities, the Parsis should be treated alike on the same ground. A Gujerati daily has been vigorously deprecating the idea of going a begging for special favours, and I perfectly agree with it. As an educated, enterprising and energetic community, the Parsis are in quite a different position from the Musalmans who stand at the other extreme. While the latter are to be counted by millions, and are spread all over India, the Parsis, in relation to the population of this country, are numerically an insignificant body of which no particular account, so far as numbers go, need be taken. If the Parsis were to be specially recognized, every little community and every separate nationality might press forward its claims grounded on the rights of minorities. The Goans, the Eurasians and East Indians, the Native Christians, and such other groups might as well ask to be allowed to have their own particular representatives on the Councils. None of these communities can reasonably put forward a claim to specific recognition, and as for the Parsis, I suppose they can well hold their own without it. When the country advances in political reform under the British rule, the Parsis are sure to obtain a proportional benefit; and if ever a question affecting their own welfare as a particular race or people were to arise, they will know how to protect their interests. But such a question can never be a matter of Imperial concern, nor can it affect the general public; and therefore there is no need to reserve for their representatives seats either in the Supreme or the local Legislative Councils. A community which has attained the rare distinction of having had two of its representatives as members of the British Parliament, being the only Indians who have yet succeeded in entering it, is in no need of extraneous props and crutches for its support and advancement.

DION.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3.

The undermentioned Officers, etc., have permission to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee which assembles at the New Secretariat, Bombay, at 11 a. m., on Monday, the 7th October, for examination as follows:—Lieutenant A. A. H. Beaman, 1st Lancers (Skinner's Horse), Part II. Lieutenant C. D. W. Bamberger, R.E., Part II, Subject 'D.'; Lieutenant C. P. Paige, 109th Infantry, Part II; Corporal W. Barnet, R.E., Subject 'D.'

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 2.

The following Royal Artillery Officers embark for duty in India on the dates stated:—

Captain Wyatt, No. 2 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, on 29th September 1907.

Major Eyre, No. 89 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, on 2nd October 1907.

Major Stanton, No. 8 Mountain Battery, on 16th October 1907.

Lieutenant E. S. Hay, 30th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, on 18th October 1907.

Lieut. C. A. Cameron, 75th Battery Royal Field Artillery, on 18th October 1907.

2nd Lieutenant Hallett, 41st Battery, Royal Field Artillery, on 18th October 1907.

2nd Lieutenant Watson, 64th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, on 18th October 1907.

Captain FitzGerrald, 79th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, on 18th October 1907.

Capt. Fawcus, 80th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, on 2nd October 1907.

Major Chapman, No. 59 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, on 16th October 1907.

Lie

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

Seventh Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 2.

As usual a card of six events was provided by the executive and the prospectus declared them to be a sort of consolation races and the results, in most of the events, proved to be real consolations. The afternoon opened with the Rosehill Plate and on Comeback refusing, the public at once nominated Mandeville as their candidate and Melsom won their gratitude by leading home Mr. Vaid's horse a winner. Seventeen sons of the desert who made the first appearance on Indian soil in Bombay last season were saddled for the Maiden Plate and Ariff, Amood and Oorak carried a great pot. But as is always the result in races for new Arabs it was an upset and the 30 chance Hazza who was apparently backed by a solitary and enterprising punter with five rupees at fifties against turned up winner after riding down, Amood up, the straight in a very convincing style. Another field of seventeen Arab horses were stripped for the mile race and the favouriite Commander and 6 to 1 Shella made a great fight for honors which eventually resulted in former's favour by a head and his win was very popular. This horse who was one of the successful debutantes of the Bombay season was purchased during Bombay's big meeting by H. H. Nour Saheb in last February for Rs. 6,500. And although he ran on half a dozen previous occasions he had failed to display his Bombay form and even to-day he was under the whip. With a change of jockeys Admiral Crichton annexed the October Plate for horses in quite an easy fashion and Robinson led, him in front from start to finish. Flotsam and Trenayr ran well, but they had no chances and second and third places were all they could secure. In the other horse race twelve starters came up before the gate and Faded Lily, Manlock and Posco captured everybody's fancy while there was also a strong support for the topweight Chivalry. And the last named who had evidently caught the handicapper's eye romped in home an easy winner despite his burden of 9st. 13lbs. and beat R. R. S.' Posco by two lengths.

The Gentlemen's event was a gift to the outsider Deenar who, with a professional up, upset all calculations which were based on Sheik and Young Lomond by winning a race in which he was first, and second was two and half lengths off. A good time was put in in both the Arab and the Waler races in spite of the course being heavy owing to last Sunday's and Monday's strong rain.

Big meetings have come and gone, leaving behind them memories of grand sport and depreciated purse, and now we are back again to the Extras, and the first of the six meetings which constitute the third and final stage of the Poona racing season was held to-day under weather conditions which were rather warm to be called enjoyable. The gathering on the course to-day was below the average the contribution from Bombay being limited to a single Race Special. Though most of the visitors to the races have left as already notified, others have come in and among these are Mr. R. B. Wood, of the 11th Lancers, and his bride who arrived in India by the last Mail. Bookmakers' stalls also show a decline and about half a dozen familiar turf commissioners were missing from their usual places. Racing to-day was of first rate order and Bookmakers made the events very open issues. Though both the punters and the ring claimed equal share of winners—three each—yet it was an arch enemy's day, the very openness of the events giving acute and shrewd Books an advantage.

The eighth Extra Meeting comes off on Saturday. The following are the details :—

ROSEHILL PLATE.

Winner Rs. 700; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A high weight handicap for ponies 14st 2lbs, and under. Six furlongs.

Mr Vaid's Mandeville 8st 11b .....Melsom 1
Mr G. K.'s Virballa, 7st 4lbs.....Ramada 2
Mr Arteri Esayie's Koko, 7st 10lbs .....Heeroo 3
Mr Kelso's Encourage, 7st 8lbs, ...J Killorn 4

Also ran.—Belle Cole 7st 11b, carried 7st 2lbs.

Betting.—Even Mandeville, 3 to 1 against Encourage, 5 to 1 Virballa, 6 to 1 the others.

The race.—Belle Cole and Encourage gave trouble at the post and were left behind in the start. Virballa led Koko and Mandeville to the five furlongs where the latter two were level, and at the three furlongs Mandeville assumed a lead from Koko and Virballa. Undisturbed in his front position Melsom steered Mandeville home a comfortable winner by a length. Up the straight Koko and Virballa made a good fight for second honors which the latter secured by a head. Time.—1 min 17 1/5 secs.

(Winner trained by W. Mumford.)

A MAIDEN PLATE.

Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. A high weight handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under. Six furlongs :—

Mr. Farajbin Sanad's Hazza 7st 2lbs .....Kanoo 1
Mr Khalildoree's Amood 8st 3lbs.....Southal 2
Mr Fatteh Daya's Idbas 8st 11lbs.....J Taylor 3
Mr H A Khandesh's Oorak 7st 7lbs.....A Hoyt 4

Also ran :— Madrid 9st 3lbs, Thuyyar 8st 6lbs, Lender 8st 2lbs, Moscow 7st 13lbs, Lisbon 7st 12lbs, Sunshine 7st 11lbs, Patna 7st 10lbs, Baroda 7st 10lbs, Eedan 7st 9lbs, Imtiyas 7st 9lbs, Rajub 7st 8lbs, Ariff 7st 6lbs, Faughaballagh 6st 12lbs.

Betting.—3 to 1 against Ariff, 4 to 1 Amood, 5 to 1 Oorak, 8 to 1 Idbas and Sunshine, 10 to 1 and 20 to 1 and 30 to 1 the others.

The Race.—From a good start Eedan led Lisbon with the rest lying in a bunch to the three furlongs, where Amood with Idbas drew level to the leader, and shortly the latter fell back and Amood assumed the lead. Up the straight Amood was leading when on the outside Hazza came up with a tremendous rush and after an exciting race home the latter won by three-quarters of a length ; one and a half length between second and third. Oorak coming with a late run was a good fourth. Time.—1 min 23 secs.

(Winner trained by owner.)

ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE.

Winner Rs. 700 ; second Rs 200 ; third Rs. 100. A high weight handicap for Arabs which have not won a flat race of the value of Rs. 1,200, or over, since 31st March 1907. One mile :—

H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's Commander 7st 11lbs Southal. 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's Shella 7st 10lbs ..... Heeroo 2
Mr J B's Nizam 8st 5lbs.....Barrett 3
Mr Khaliz Khalildoree's Makhool 9st 2lbs Robinson 4

Also ran.—Nooman 9st 8lbs, Makjoom 9st, (carried 9st 11b) Monsoon 8st 11lbs, Ashroff 8st 10lbs, Bendigo 8st 7lbs, Gladiator 8st 6lbs, King Cobweb 8st 3lb, Highlander 7st 12lbs, Recruit 7st 9lbs, Antica 7st 8lbs, Great Shot 7st 7lbs, Highborn 7st 1lb, Petroleum 6st 12lbs.

Betting.—3 to 1 against Commander, 5 to 1 Ashroff, 6 to 1 Nizam, Bendigo, Antica and Shella, 8 to 1 Makhool, 10 to 1 Nooman and longer odds the others.

The Race.—Great Shot was quickest out of the gate and followed by Makhool led the field to the five furlongs, where Shella and Monsoon took places behind the leader. At the three furlongs Commander with Shella and Makhool lying next drew to the front and at the bend Nizam came up level to Makhool. Up the distance, Commander and Shella, both under the whip, made an exciting race home and Southal secured the verdict by a head, while Nizam displaced Makhool in the third place. A length between third and fourth. Time—1 min. 53'4-5secs.

(Winner trained by Tom Scott.)

OCTOBER PLATE.

Winner Rs. 700; second Rs. 200 ; third Rs. 100. A high weight handicap for horses whtch have not won a flat race of the value of Rs. 1,200 or over, since 31st March, 1907. One mile :—

H. A. Aga Khan's Admiral Crichton, 8st 11lbs Robinson 1
Thakore Sripal Singh's Flotsam 7st 7lbs..F. Nanby 2
H. H. Kour Saheb of Patiala's, Trenayr 7st 10lbs Southal 3
Messrs. Wood and Badger's, Dunsinane 8st 4lbs W. Bray 4

Also ran.—Circuit 9st 11b, St. Patrick 8st 13lbs, Balayeuse 8st 5lbs, Rosewater 7st 13lbs, Sugar Apple 6st 12lbs.

Betting.—3 to 1 against Admiral Crichton, 4 to 1 St. Patrick and Flotsam, 6 to 1 Dunsinane and Trenayr, 6 to 1 Circuit, Balayeuse and Rosewater and tens Sugar Apple.

The Race :—They got off well and Admiral Crichton at once took a length lead from Flotsam, Balayeuse and St. Patrick to the five furlongs where Trenayr took third place, and at the three furlongs Rosewater also began to come up. At the bend Flotsam tried to go up to the leader, but Robinson staying out challenged, and went ahead and won comfortably by one and a quarter lengths ; half length second and third. Time.—1min. 45 1/5secs.

(Winner trained by Ali Mohomed.)

CONSOLATION PLATE

Winner Rs 700 ; second Rs. 200 ; third Rs 100. A high weight handicap for horses which have not won a flat race of the value of Rs 1,200 or over, since 31st March 1907. About five furlongs.

Mr J B's Chivalry 9st 13lbs .....Barrett 1
Mr R R S' Posco 9st 6lbs .....F Williams 2
Mr Philip's Epitome 8st.....J Killorn 3
Colonel Beaver's Manlock 9st 7lbs .....Southal 4

Also ran :—Preparation 8st 10lbs, Presbyterian 8st 7lbs, Palindrome 8st 6lbs, Prince Lyon 8st 5lbs, Rustile 8st 4lbs, Blue Diamond 8st 2lbs, Vocalist 7st 13lbs (carried 8st 2lbs), Faded Lily 7st

Betting :—2 to 1 against Faded Lily, 3 to 1 Posco and Manlock, 4 to 1 Chivalry, 5 to 1 Presbyterian and Rustile, 8 to 1 Vocalist and Palindrome, tens and twenties the others.

The Race.—In the start Blue Diamond got badly left and Faded Lily showed the way to Vocalist Chivalry and Rustile to the three furlongs where Chivalry took the lead, and at the bend Posco began to come up to the leader. Chivalry, maintaining his front position won easily by two lengths from Posco ; Epitome and Manlock coming with, a late run were placed third and fourth respectively. A length between third and fourth. Time—1min. 3 1/5secs.

(Winner trained by E. C. Ramshaw.)

ARAB WELTER PLATE,—closed race.

Winner Rs. 200 ; second Rs. 100 ; third Rs. 50. A Welter handicap for Arabs. Six furlongs :—

Messrs Pfaff and Rommell's Deenar 9st 8lbs, (carried 10st 4lbs).....J Trenoweth 1
Captain Winter's Whirlwind 9st 9lbs .....Owner 2
Messrs. Wood and Badger's. Sheik 10st 5lbs Mr. Tomkinson 3
Major Leslie's Let Go 10st 2lbs,.....Mr Griffiths 4

Also ran.—Young Lomond 10st 3lbs, White Face 9st 11lbs.

Betting.—5 to 2 against Sheik, 4 to 1 Young, Lomond and White Face, 5 to 1 Whirlwind, 6 to 1 Let Go and Deenar.

The Race.—Sheik and Deenar gave trouble at the post and delayed the start considerably. Deenar, however, was quickest out of the gate at the start, and followed by Sheik and Whirlwind raced to the bend where the latter two exchanged places. Deenar never in fear of a challenge won the race very easily by two and a half lengths. A length between second and third. Time 1min. 5 3/5secs.

(Winner trained by W. E. Thomas.)

BOMBAY GYMKHANA,

Mud Sports.

The weekly meeting of the Mud Sports in connection with the Bombay Gymkhana was held yesterday afternoon on the Marine Lines ground, and Mr. Henderson Gray, the indefatigable Secretary ably supported by Captain Pratt, who takes Mr. Calmer's place, as the joint Honorary Secretary had another interesting programme to offer. The events were all well filled and all concerned seemed to enjoy the competitions. Some of the finishes were very close and the excitement was intense. The band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers was in attendance by the kind permission of Lt-Col. Crommelin, and a selection of music played by them made the function all the more lively. Next Wednesday will be the last weekly meeting before the annual athletic and sporting meeting comes off.

Following are the results of yesterday's competitions :—

INDIVIDUAL JUMPING.

Three jumps : hurdle, wall and post rails.

(a) Horses :
Mr. L. H. Sarile (on Mr. Bush's Jenny..... 1
Captain Pratt..... 2
(b) Ponies :
Mr. B. D. Richards..... 1
Mr. L. Barraclough..... 2

LLOYD-LINDSEY.

In this event the competing teams were comprised of four riders. The team had to go over two jumps, then to dismount in alternate half sections and each half section had to knock two cocoanuts off posts. The section doing this in shortest time were winners.

Mr. E. C. Griffin's Section 1
Mr. Reid's Section 2

YE CROQUET STAKES.

This was a ladies' nomination race in which the gentlemen at the starting post were each provided with a croquet mallet ; they had to ride a certain course, dismount and hand over the mallet to the lady nominatrix. The latter took two alternate hits and endeavoured to drive two balls through the hoops and strike an object post. When she had done so the gentleman mounted and returned over the same course taking the mallet back with them. Best time was the winner 4 seconds were added for each hit.

Mr. and Mrs. Westropp 1
Mr. Scott and Miss Prothers..... 2

AT HOME STAKES.

This was also a ladies' nomination in which the gentlemen had to ride a certain course and stop where the ladies were presiding over tea tables. Handing over the annuals to the sycophantic gentleman had to sit at the tables, the ladies meanwhile dispensing tea for which the gentlemen signed the chits. He had to return over same course.

Capt. Pratt and Miss Russell 1
Mr. Christy and Mrs. Sewell 2

HORSE SCURRY.

This was a handicap race and the competitors ran in a cluster for nearly four-fifths of the distance.

Mr. P. H. Retellock's The Kid.....Mr. E. C. Griffin 1
Mr. F. R. Hill's Archie.....Owner 2
Mr. Moore's DeWet.....Owner 3

BOMBAY CRICKET LEAGUE.

PLAYED ON SATURDAY.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	A.	Points.
G. I. P. R. Offices C. C....	12	8	2	2	0	36
R. I. M. Dockyard C. C....	12	8	4	0	0	32
Messrs Grindlay Groom & Co.'s C. C.....	12	7	3	2	0	29
Customs C. C.	12	7	4	1	0	27
Govt. Telegraph Dept. C. C.....	12	7	5	0	0	25
P. W. Dept. C. C.....	12	5	7	0	0	11
Bombay Improvement Trust C. C.	12	3	8	1	0	—1
Eastern Telegraph Dept. C. C.	12	1	11	0	0	—17

ENGLISH CRICKETERS IN COLOMBO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO OCTOBER, 2,

The English cricketers play the Ceylon team at Colombo on the 14th instant.

Floriline—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which throughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 2.

The large area of low pressure still lies over the Bay and has probably developed to a slight extent, while the sea accordingly has become rough at Colombo. There has been an increase in the rainfall on the Burma Coast and in South India. Over the rest of the country the weather has been dry and the sky is generally free from cloud. In Burma nearly general rain has fallen on the coast and a few falls being have occurred in the interior, the principal amounts Mergui one and a half inches, and Tavoy and Akyab one inch. The cloud has decreased in the Central Districts and is light to moderate throughout the province. The humidity and temperature continue nearly normal. In North-East India and Orissa no rain has fallen. The skies are almost free from cloud, but the humidity has increased in Chota Nagpur and is now nearly normal everywhere. The temperature differs by only small amounts from the normal. In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces the skies are lightly clouded, and in the Central Provinces are practically clear. Elsewhere the air is considerably drier than usual. The temperature is above normal in the United Provinces and Birar and approximately normal in the rest of the division. In North-West India the skies remain clear and humidity is lower than usual. In the Punjab, Gujarat and parts of Rajputana it is normal ; elsewhere the temperature has risen and is higher than usual in Kashmere and nearly normal in the rest of the north-west of India. In the Peninsula there has been nearly general rain. South India and Madras report half an inch, Negapatam one and a half, Pamban, Trichinopoly, Madura and Kodaikanal, three-quarters, Ootacamund and Mysore one, and Cochin two inches. The cloud has increased in the South and is moderate to heavy there, but in the rest of the division the skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The humidity is above normal in South-East Madras and below it in the Deccan. The temperature is nearly normal. The forecast. Nearly general rain is likely in the Burma Coast, in South India and a few falls in Upper Burma.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 2nd October was 29,891. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 13ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F, will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 2ND OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 2nd October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours 1907.

Punjab.—No rain has fallen at any station in this district. Calms and south-westerly to north-westerly winds prevail generally. The sky is free from cloud, Both the day and night temperatures were from 3° to 5° warmer than usual. The moisture in the atmosphere is less than usual.

United Provinces.—This district has been rainless Wind was blowing from south-westerly direction at Agra while calm was registered at the remaining stations. The sky is almost cloudless. Yesterday's day temperature was 6° to 7° higher than usual throughout this district, and last night's temperature was 4° to 5° cooler than usual at Cawnpore and Allahabad. Humidity was fairly normal at Jhansi and much less than usual at other stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—No rain has fallen in these districts. Calms and north-westerly winds prevail generally. The sky is almost overcast at Karachi but is clear elsewhere. The temperature varies but slightly from normal and the saturation in the atmosphere is less than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—There has been no rain in these districts. The direction of air movement was calm in Central India West, while it was north-easterly at Bhavnagar Para and Deesa and north-westerly elsewhere. The sky is lightly or moderately clouded at Indore and Dwarka but is almost free from clouds elsewhere. Weather during the day time was 5° to 8° warmer than usual at Surat and Indore and the night temperature was 6° cooler than usual at Deesa. There was about normal amount of moisture in the air at Deesa but elsewhere the air was much drier than usual.

Central Provinces.—There has been no rain in this district. Calms, north-easterly to south-easterly and south-westerly winds prevail generally. The sky is almost clear at Raipur and Khandwa and moderately clouded elsewhere. Weather during the day time was from 3° to 9° warmer throughout the district and last night's minimum was 4° cooler than usual at Raipur and 4° warmer at Amraoti. The air is much drier than usual throughout the district except at Nagpur and Raipur where the moisture in the air is about normal.

Konkan.—No rain has fallen along the Konkan Coast. Calms and south-easterly winds prevail generally. The sky is lightly or moderately clouded. The temperature and humidity are both approximately normal.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—This district was rainless. Winds are very variable in direction, being easterly to south-easterly at Aurangabad and Sholapur and north-westerly at Ahmednagar and Bijapur. Malegaon, Poona, Belgaum and Hyderabad recorded calm. The sky is lightly or moderately clouded at Ahmednagar and Poona and almost cloudless elsewhere. Maximum temperature was 1° to 6° above normal throughout this district, and last night's minimum was 4° higher than usual at Ahmednagar. Humidity was slightly in excess of normal at Malegaon and Poona and moderately in defect elsewhere.

General Remarks.—No rain beyond a few local showers is probable in the Konkan and over Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

N. LESLIE,

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

List of Messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office Bombay :—From Calcutta to Cloves, from Calcutta to Cursetji Nowroji, from Cutch Mandvi, to Pills, from Simla to Hotz 37 Apollo Street, from Bhopal to Jadera, from Surat to Sorabji Dosabhai Jorewalla, care of Hormasji Wadia Shet, from Gadag to Doctor Market, Police Hospital, from Ranpur to Dinshaw, from Chital to Kabakalida Agadini Baju from Behkar (Bld) to Balchand Gambhirchand, from Jharli to Commissioner Hindu Hotel Price Street.

THE guests of King Haakon were moved to tears, the "Violin Times" says, during a recent entertainment at the palace when the ancient music of the Vikings was played to them by a minstrel. The occasion was a State banquet in honour of the King and Queen of Denmark. Strange forgotten melodies were played on the "langleik," the crude guitar of the Norsemen, by one Halden, who is a direct descendant of King Harald Haarfagre. "His instrument, a rough-wooden, box-like thing, with coarse strings, is 300 years old. At his touch it produced the wild melodies of the Vikings' songs of love and war handed down from generation to generation."

A CORRESPONDENT of a morning paper relates that in 1897 he was carrying on a wholesale jewellery business in Holborn. "In those days there was a post office at the corner of Southampton-row. One night we posted in a small box a pair of earrings, value 12s. 6d., to a jeweller in Brompton-road. Next day the jeweller called and said he had not received the earrings. So I gave him another pair and lost the 12s. 6d. In 1893, fourteen years after, I received the small box and lost pair of earrings from the post-office at St. Martin's-le-Grand, with the following letter : 'Sir,—The enclosed small box containing a pair of earrings was found fastened between the woodwork and the wall when the letter-box was being repaired.'"

THE LADIES' CORNER.

HOUSEKEEPING NOTES.

Good servants are so essential to our comfort in life, that it is a wonder more is not done towards training them. It is a great pity such matters do not form part of every girl's education. An intelligent knowledge of the management of servants, and housekeeping, is what every woman requires, and seldom has, judging by the continued story of bad service. We have had good faithful servants for many years and our household has run smoothly in Bombay and in England ; so I venture to give a few hints on general management for a Bombay household, in hopes they may help beginners how to set and keep their house in order. A lady should have supreme charge of her household, setting it in order with very strict rules, and making each domestic responsible for his own department; this is the only way to get, and keep, first class servants. Suppose we begin with considering the kitchen requirements, as this is one of the most important departments. A young cook, well recommended, is better material to work with than an older man with settled ideas ; to try and uproot these ideas and plant new ones would only mean continued warfare. Now, given the cook, what is necessary for his work? A clean kitchen, good water supply, lime wash and a brush for weekly use on a small scale ; very little persuasion will induce cook and his mate to use the white-wash—and it does make such a difference to the look of a kitchen,—soap and a good English scrubbing brush ; so that the meat-safe shelves, and tables, can have their regular scrubbing. If the kitchen-table looks old, have a carpenter to plane off the top, ditto of the chopping boards, and they will start with a new life. Half the kitchen table should be covered with a piece of marble slab; this can be so easily kept clean, and it is essential for making pastry, bread and cakes on. Turn out all old cooking pots and buy a small set of aluminium pots and kettles and a copper hot water boiler ; this last is expensive, but not half so expensive to keep going as an old-fashioned iron boiler, as much less wood is required to heat it. The cook should be started on a wage of Rs. 18, with the understanding that if he works well the amount will be increased, and he should be allowed the same sum per month for firewood. If bread is made at home a little more will be required. Cook should only be entrusted to buy fish, meat, poultry, vegetables, and salad—these of the freshest and best quality to be got in the market ; to ensure which it is necessary to see the bazaar basket, as, without supervision, there is always much backsliding to inferior quality. He should be made to understand that whatever is cooked for Sahib and Mem Sahib, even if alone, must always be up to dinner party standard. This sounds extravagant, but it can easily be met by cutting some unnecessary delicacy out of the store order. Plain best food for our every day fare, and our friends wont ask much more of us. Cook should always have a few well-fed chickens ready in the compound. I do not mean the scraggy 'moorgi' that picks up a precarious existence under the kitchen-table, but a few being got ready for the table, and replaced as used, fed several times a day with a liberal allowance of meal welted with milk, green food, and grain and any bits from the dining and cook rooms, and plenty of clean water. Ducks, two or three at a time, can be fed up also and make a pleasant change in the menu. This will take up a good deal of cook's spare time; so if he takes care of them an extra rupee at the end of each month will repay his trouble. A supply of fresh eggs is most necessary ; if the compound is large enough to have a fowl-house so much the better, but "it must be kept under look and key." If not, then arrange for a man from the country to call with his basket of fresh eggs daily, which is a plan I have adopted for a long time and am well served. No stores should be bought by the cook or kept in the kitchen. Cook should be given his orders in the morning, and his account taken and stores given out to him : Butter say about 2 ozs. for sauce, vegetables etc., more if pastry or cake is required; half a pound of sugar for stewed fruit, puddings and bread making, salad oil of the very best, etc. I do not allow any bazaar butter, or fat, to be brought to the house, the skimmings of the soup kettle provide a good frying medium for toasts, and there is nothing so good as salad oil for frying fish in. It is best to try any new dishes at lunch time. Do not find fault with failures, but encourage cook to try again and make him interested in his work. I do not propose here to give recipes and menus, but may do so some other day. There is one thing that must not be forgotten : cook and all the servants must have a liberal supply of clean towels, of distinctive patterns, each being responsible for their own set. I do not put the bazaar book, nor the servants wages ; accidents will happen, and it is very often not the servants' "fault" that they do, and it is very disheartening to them when pay day comes to be short of their wage, which only leads to their trying to make up the amount in a way they should not. It is desirable to pay all wages one's self, giving them, when they salaam for their pay, a smile or cheerful word of encouragement. Much fault finding is not a good plan. I find I get much better served by showing servants how to do their work, and standing by and supervising until they have learnt, than by, getting into a bad temper with them. No servant should be allowed out without leave, and it should be granted them cheerfully when feasible. They should be given a fair time of duty regularly, say two hours in the morning for their food and an hour for sleep in the afternoon, one of them always being within call. I have not time to go into particulars of any other servant's duties to-day, but hope to shortly.

I will end this by reminding all who are fond of their garden, that it is time to order seed baskets, as, if you wait until the beginning of November, when it is time to sow the seeds, you may have to wait many days for the baskets, which will be a vexatious delay. A good heap of fine earth can now be prepared to sow the seeds in, as it will be all the better for turning over several times and sunning, to get rid of insects from the soil.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s Mail steamer *Peninsular*, which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow, from Aden, with the English mail, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Anderson, Mr W
Barlow, Maj
Calderbanke, Mr F and Mrs
Calderbanke, 2 Misses
Cameron, Mr
Collinson, Capt W J
Fairbairn, Mr A J
Furnard, Miss D
Gawthorne, Mr W A
Grebbin, Mr S
Hallums, Mr A G and Miss
Kay, Lt C H
Langton, Mr A C and Mrs, and infant
McLean, Mr J P
Morgan, Miss G E
Nathan, Miss A
Newcombe, Mr W L
Nicholas, Capt S H E
Richards, Mr J
Rivettarns, Col E M
Robinson, Mr J M and Mrs

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Pawsey, Mr

FROM MARSEILLES.

Allen, Capt C R W
Angelo, Capt A C
Armytage, Lt-Col
Bannister, Mr W G
Beilham, Miss
Berkeley, Mr A R
Bryant, Lt J
Bull, Mr H M
Carey, Maj O W
Chambers, Lt G J and Mrs
Chayne, Capt A F
Clarke, Mr N G
Cole, Mr G
Cross, Mr L D and Mrs
Crosbier, Lt
Dence, Mr N P
Fox s, Rev H
Gordon, Maj A R
Grant, Lt C J P
Gr.ves, Non A E P
Hancket, Mr A W
Hargreaves, Mr J H A
Hartnell, Mr G
Heenan, Mr J
Heenan, Mrs, and child
Hunt, Mr W and Mrs
Ingles, Lt-Col R
Jenkins Mr S T and Mrs
Johnson, Capt R M
Kirkpatrick, Maj J
Kunhardi, Capt J A
La Touche, Mr and Mrs, and child
Leslie, Major
Leveridge, Mr E
Macpherson, Lt G G D A
Mackray, Mr W F
Marriott, Capt A S
Marchant, Capt
McConaghie, Lt W P M
Mumford, Mr G A
Murray, Mr G R
Pabwe, Mr E W
Pike, Capt C S
Severs, Mr B
Sheppard, Mr E
Stein, Mrs
Stokes, Mr H G
Summer, Capt F W
Tajmahomed Mian, Mr
Tawnor, Mr G M
Taylor, Lt W P
Taylor, Mr B F
Thomason, Maj A F
Tyne, Mr P
Veale, Dr A C
Wakeham, Mr A W and Mrs
Webb, Mr F
Williams, Mr W
Winter, Dr E S
Wright, Mr A G
Young, Mr N G and Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Barnes, Maj E
Bidie, Mr C L
Byramji, Mr H P
Campbell Mr J E
Clarke, Mr R E
Edwards, Mr C H
Macdonald, Mr P J
Polston, Mr A
Richardson Lt-Col F E W
Rudkin, Mr G D

FROM ADEN.

Brett, Maj W P
Clemenger, Mr J H
Edwards, Mr J E

FOR KARACHI.

Luddington, Miss H
Owen, Capt O H W
Pasley, Capt N S
Sheane, Lt-Col J and Mrs
Smith, Lt P M B
Sommanille, Mr J B

A PEASANT and his wife went to the market at Avellino with two of their children, twins, four months old, and offered them to the public for sale, asking £8 each,—the Rome correspondent of the "Mail" says. The price at first seemed to be thought exorbitant, though the babies were plump and healthy, but in the end a man offered the price required, and was taking away the children when the police arrived and arrested both buyer and sellers.

MR. E. F. BENSON, writing to the "Telegraph," relates that a doctor he knew had found it necessary to give a patient, for many evenings, an injection of morphia to enable him to get some sleep. After a while the doctor thought it advisable to stop the morphia, and for two nights his patient was unable to sleep, owing to great pains. On the third night, the doctor being still unwilling to administer morphia, injected plain water instead. The man slept perfectly, and awoke in the morning with what is known as a morphia-mouth.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

THE "Parsi" remarks: The political event of the week has been the ratification of the Anglo-Russian agreement, which Reuter has cabled to us pretty fully, together with the opinions of various English newspapers thereupon. The only country which appears to reap any solid advantage is Tibet, which is practically restored to the isolation she so dearly loves. Persia, on the other hand, has the pleasure of seeing herself mapped out into spheres of influence. The discussion in the papers rages mainly round the respective advantages gained by Russia and Britain. The fact that the Russian sphere of influence keeps well away from the Persian Gulf is perhaps the most valuable to British statesmen, since British influence at Bunder Abbas is practically good enough for the control of all the Gulf waters. One or two of the Liberal papers complain that the independence of Persia has not been safeguarded, which they find particularly heinous in view of Persia's new and tender constitution, and they become almost imperialist in tone. But perhaps the parties to the Agreement were thinking more of their own interests than of Persia's. Such things have been known even in diplomacy. The expectation that the army in India would be straightway reduced is, we are afraid, not likely to be realised—not so much because of "jingoism" as because of Lord Kitchener.

The "Indian Spectator" writes : "If the information which has been published at St. Petersburg, concerning the terms of the Anglo-Russian Convention, be correct, the Liberal Ministry deserves to be heartily congratulated on the results of the negotiations, and the Government of India on the freedom from anxiety which the Convention must secure to it for at least many years to come. Russia has never seriously entertained any fears regarding British aggression and an aggressive policy, even if it was launched upon, in Persia, Afghanistan or Tibet, could not materially affect Russian interests in Asia. Great Britain, on the other hand, has for decades felt considerable uneasiness regarding the suspected Russian designs, if not on India, at least on territories much too close to India. The new convention is understood to secure the integrity of Persia, Afghanistan and Tibet. The version of the Convention, which was given out sometime ago, and according to weich both England and Russia were free to obtain commercial and political concessions in any part of Persia, was incredible, it was difficult to believe that Lord Lansdowne's policy would be so soon and so easily reversed. Persia has been divided into two spheres of influence, and, as far as one can see, there is no danger of Russia reaching the Persian Gulf and threatening our western frontier. Existing concessions will be maintained, but they will not affect us in any way politically. In Afghanistan the right of England under the treaty with the Amir will be respected : Russia acknowledges, as she has acknowledged before, that that kingdom is outside the sphere of her influence, and agrees not to send any political agents to the Amir's court. If the appointment of commercial agents is found to be necessary for the development of commerce, the two Governments will come to some agreement, with due regard to the sovereign rights of the Amir.

The "Rast Goftar" observes : The Anglo-Russian agreement has achieved more tangible results in the interest of peace than what the Hague Conference has secured after protracted but sterile deliberations towards promoting identical ends. The bugbear of a Muscovite invasion which has shaped the extravagant military policy of Great Britain in India has at least for some years been effectually laid at rest. The agreement would be specially welcomed in this country as likely to bring her the much needed relief against a policy which has drained her of her financial resources for over three quarters of a century. To protect the approaches to India, the frontiers have been pushed further up towards the North, till the British Lion is brought face to face with her antagonistic neighbour except where he is separated by intervening buffer States. The bogey of Russian invasion has been exploited by ambitious Imperialists and Viceroys as a scapegoat to secure fresh territorial acquisitions. With the declaration of Imperial policy as embodied in the Anglo-Russian agreement, it would be easier for politicians in India to push their claim for a curtailment of military expenditures, a reduction in the burden that weighs heavily upon the financial resources of the country.

THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

The "Gujerat Mitra" says : Extremists who supported the nomination of Mr. Tilak to the presidentship of the next Congress must have seen that their cause far from being supported by any large section of the people was in a hopeless minority. We hope they will take their defeat like men, and need no more strive for the impossible. Mr. Tilak's choice under any circumstances will have been a misfortune to India, and to the cause of the Congress. True patriotism demands that the extremists should defer in duty to the wishes of the majority, nay the good of the greater number. The cause of the Congress demands that self-sacrifice from them. Now with Mr. Tilak's rejection the question arises who should be the next President. There are two names prominently mentioned as deserving of the honor. Dr. Rash Behary Ghose, the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the last Congress, is one of them, while the Hon'ble Nawab Syed Mahomoud is the other. Both gentlemen fully deserve the distinction. The choice of any of the two, if made, will meet with the approval of a large number of people. The choice of a Mahomedan should appeal this year largely. By selecting the Nawab for the Presidencial Chair this year the Congress will gain much. A bold, free and independent circle of Government measures is the Nawab, and he has long since earned the confidence of both Government and the people. His work in the Madras and Imperial Legislative Councils demonstrated unmistakably the man's grit, and there is no doubt that he would make an excellent President of the Congress.

PROSECUTIONS AGAINST NATIVE NEWSPAPERS.

The "Indu Prakash" discourses : So the "Bande Mataram" case has ended in a fiasco, and Government must thank themselves for the extremely ludicrous position in which they are placed by the acquittal of Babus Arvind Ghose and Bagchi, and this at the hands of a Magistrate, appearance before whom in a political trial and conviction have unhappily now become almost synonymous terms. The country will, we are sure, irrespective of parties hail the result with jubilations of no common order and it will have full justification, considering the various most unsatisfactory features of the case. In the course of the fatally ill-advised campaign of repressive press prosecutions, upon which Government have embarked, no proceedings, we think, could be more stupid and more fatally derogatory to the prestige of Government than those against the "Bande-Mataram." In the first place, as we have so often maintained, prosecutions for sedition rarely fulfil their object and in Bengal at any rate they have not only ceased to be terrors but they become coveted honors, which directly stimulate the new spirit and propaganda ten times more effectively than any writings or speechifying at public meetings could possibly hope to do. But apart from the policy or impolicy of instituting such prosecutions at all, surely we have a right to expect that Government will take to courts only such cases as are strong enough to fairly warrant a hope of conviction on merits and will appear so in the eyes of at least the discriminating and sober portion of the public.

"The "Parsi" writes : The sedition campaign in Calcutta appears to be drawing to a close. No more fresh prosecutions are talked about just now, and so many have ended more or less farcically that none are likely to be made. It hardly seems credible that a firm and tactful Government could not stop any objectionable publications without dragging everybody concerned into the lurid light of the police court. But the formal process of law was adopted and the success achieved is nothing to boast of greatly. The Government of India have proceeded to forbid the importation of the "Gaelic American," "Justice" and that vile and slanderous rag the "Indian Sociologist." Does this mean a searching of foreign post-packets? It would be only another step to the blacking out of objectionable matter after the manner so humorously practised in Russia. We do not think it was worth Government's while to make this order even as a warning. For one thing it is easily evaded and Government itself supplies the agency of evasion and besides none of the lately martyred editors have any convenient and unfriendly border which they could skip across to keep their publications going. Half of the present trouble and all of the recent fiasco have been caused through Government allowing the broadcast publication of new

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

SCARLET TOWN,

BY

ALICE & CLAUDE ASKEW,

Authors of "The Shulamite," "Anna of the Plains," "The Premier's Daughter," "Eve and the Law," "Jennifer Pontefract," &c., &c.

CHAPTER X.

Late as she was, Ruth did not find herself quite alone when at last she made her way to the cheerful morning-room, where breakfast, a moveable feast according to the customs of Beverly Lodge, was still spread. Lady Althea was seated in her accustomed place near the head of the table, and she was deep in converse with the Duchess of Gridlington, who, as hostess, made it her business to remain in the room until the last of her guests had been served. With the exception of these two, however, the room was empty, though the open window, giving direct access to the garden, framed a picture in which lounge chairs occupied by four or five women and girls formed the foreground, and gave evidence of the way in which, part at least, of the morning was to be spent.

It was a pretty picture, Ruth thought, as she entered the room, and she rather wished that she could put aside the formality of breakfast and betake herself at once to the cool of the garden. Yet she was a little nervous of joining the group assembled under the shadow of the trees, and secretly wished that the party might have dispersed by the time she was ready to follow them to the lawn. She was not shy by nature, but the events of yesterday had made her self-conscious, and she knew that what Mortimer Alwyn had said was true, and that she was a subject of interest and consequently of gossip to Sir Roger's guests. A quick glance satisfied her, however, that Mrs. Neal was not with the group under the trees, and for this she felt vaguely relieved.

"My dear Ruth, fancy you being the last"—the duchess busied herself with the tea-urn as she made the remark—"you who are usually the first to put in an appearance in the morning. Did you have a bad night, my dear?" The duchess peered a little curiously into the girl's pale face. Perhaps she was wondering if Ruth had already heard any bad news concerning Roger.

"I had a slight headache," Ruth seated herself close to her step-mother, "and I tried to sleep it off. It's very much better now, thank you." The girl [illegible] trite words, conscious of the keen eyes [illegible]er, and knew that despite herself [illegible]tling her cheeks. She took the cup [illegible] to her and helped herself nervously [illegible]nearest dish at hand. She had no appetite [illegible]ood, yet she felt that she must make a [illegible]tence of eating. She was glad that no servants were ever in attendance at the breakfast hour, and that the men-guests, who usually made it their duty to attend upon the ladies, had long ago taken their departure.

Having now fulfilled all her duties, the duchess rose and announced her intention of seeing to other household tasks. "It's really too bad of Roger to go up to town to-day," she remarked, "and leave me the whole responsibility of a house full of guests. But I suppose it was inevitable under the circumstances." Once more she turned her grey eyes upon the girl, and this time Ruth was conscious of a certain kindly and sympathetic light in them. "Roger's been away on business," she added, "so you must make the best of the day without him, Ruth. He'll be back by dinner-time, or before, if he can manage it. He has asked me to make his apologies to you and to all. However, I rather think this is not news to you."

Ruth's blushes had betrayed her, and it was evident to Roger's aunt that the girl had either seen or heard from her lover that morning. Lady Althea, glancing up sharply, was conscious of the same fact and her thin, peevish features were very expressive of disapproval. She made no remark, however, until the Duchess of Girdlington had swept out of the room; then she turned upon her step-daughter, folding up a newspaper which she had been scanning, and dropping it into her lap with a gesture of annoyance.

"Did you know that Sir Roger was going to town to-day, Ruth?" she inquired. She had apparently long since finished her breakfast, and now she pushed her chair away from the table.

"I had a note from him this morning," faltered the girl. "Yes—I knew that he was going to town."

"And why should he have taken the trouble to write to you?" asked the other peevishly. It was the first time that Lady Althea had referred, even remotely, to the palpable understanding that existed between her step-daughter and her host. Ruth understood at once that news of the ill-fortune that had befallen Sir Roger must have reached Lady Althea, and that she considered it time to interfere. Money was a god to Colonel Lovatt's wife, just as it was to Colonel Lovatt himself. Rich and prosperous, Sir Roger Enderby was all that could be desired as a son-in-law, and they had therefore looked on benignly enough and accepted the fact that Ruth and Roger were drifting in love with each other; they had fully expected that the visit to Beverly Lodge would not come to an end without the announcement of a definite engagement. But it was a different matter now, and Lady Althea was not inclined to run risks.

"Since you know so much," Lady Althea continued, seeing that Ruth was not prepared to answer her, "you probably know that Sir Roger Enderby has just met with a stroke of ill-fortune. To put it shortly, he is a ruined man. Of course, the house party don't know of this yet, and we who do will keep our own counsel as best we can. But Anastasia thought it only right that I should be told; in fact, I rather believe that Sir Roger himself suggested to her that she should speak to me. We don't know all the particulars yet; but it appears that the young man, who must be a perfect fool in matters of business, thought to make a big plunge and quadruple his capital in the space of a week or so. Sheer madness, of course." Here Lady Althea fumbled with the newspaper on her knee. "He seems to have put practically all he possessed in some absurd mine—there's a description of it in the paper this morning—a mine that was simply bound to come to grief. Your father laughed at the ridiculous proceeding when he heard the name of the mine, and said that a man who could behave so madly was bound to be a failure in the world. Even Anastasia, who is a sensible woman, was surprised at Sir Roger's folly."

Ruth sat staring straight in front of her, no longer making even a pretence to eat. Lady Althea's words seemed to come to her as from a distance and she hardly realised that it was abuse of the man she loved to which she was listening. She had not been brought up to realise the value of money, and she could not quite understand why Lady Althea attached such weighty importance to it.

"You are not engaged to Sir Roger Enderby, are you?" Lady Althea put the all-important question with a certain nervousness.

"No, we are not engaged." Ruth did not turn her head, but she was conscious of the sigh of relief which followed her words.

"Then there is no harm done. You have taken a weight off my mind, Ruth. It was your father who asked me to speak to you and I was afraid that you might resent my interference." There had never been any sympathy between Lady Althea and her step-daughter, and they were both quite conscious of the fact. They followed very different paths, and their interests hardly ever clashed. Lady Althea was too bound up in herself, in her own amusements, to trouble her mind about Ruth and her doings. The two women lived under the same roof, but they might have been mere acquaintances rather than near relations, the essential bond of sympathy had never sprung into being between them. In the early days of her father's re-marriage Ruth, gentle and sweet-natured, had tried her best to establish good relations, but she had felt at once that Lady Althea looked upon her as an incubus in the house and accepted her presence only because it was inevitable. There had never been any open animosity, and the two women had settled down each into her own groove. Ruth was all the more surprised now that her step-mother should have troubled herself to enter a protest over a matter that after all concerned her but little.

"I am not engaged to Roger," she said softly, "but I love him very dearly, and he loves me too. He has never asked me to be his wife because he was waiting till his position was more assured. It is for my sake that he tried to increase his income, and I feel——" her hands dropped to her side and she turned her face away, unwilling that her step-mother should see the tears that were forcing themselves from her eyes. "I feel," she went on, "that I am responsible for all this trouble that has befallen Roger; I blame myself for it, and I would do anything—anything to atone to him."

"What nonsense you talk, Ruth," returned the other sharply, "what utter nonsense. As if it was your fault that Sir Roger has lost his money! Why, don't you know that he has the reputation of a prodigal and that things have been the same with him for years? He has simply wasted the good heritage that came to him from his father. He has squandered it in all sorts of foolish ways, gambling, racing, to say nothing of the money that has been squeezed out of him by scheming women." Lady Althea spoke more warmly than was her wont. She mentioned no names, but Ruth understood to whom she referred. The words stung her to the quick and she resented them.

"Is it right to speak of your host like this?" she asked, "for remember we are still here as Sir Roger's guests. And, oh, indeed—indeed—" her voice softened, "he is not so bad as you would make him out, and even if he were, it matters nothing to me, for I love him and shall never love any man in the world but Roger."

"Do you mean that you would marry him knowing him to be penniless, without the means to maintain his position even if there should be any position left him to maintain?" Lady Althea gasped; such folly was quite beyond her understanding.

"If he asks me to-night to marry him," returned Ruth firmly, "when he comes back from London—as I believe he will—I mean to tell him that the loss of this money means nothing to me, that nothing is of account in all the world, nothing but love."

She spoke the words slowly, as though the admission, made though it was to so uncongenial a person as her step-mother, was sweet to her lips. Lady Althea had never credited Ruth with so much strength of character. Her thin lips curved into a sneer, but she did not allow herself to lose her temper, for Lady Althea never gave way to emotion of any sort; she would have considered it ill-bred to do so, and besides tears and temper—laughter even—were apt to destroy the lines of her carefully made-up face.

"You speak very foolishly, Ruth," she said, "but of course it is not my duty to dictate to you. I am happy to say that I am not your real mother. If I were, it might be different."

"Ah, how different!" Ruth had but vague recollections of her own mother, but she felt that it would have been different indeed had she had a mother's love to appeal to at the present moment.

"I really can't trouble myself about the matter any further." Lady Althea was carefully folding up the newspaper which she had dropped into her lap, and from which she had been gathering the details of the collapse of the Talbotsville mine. "Your father asked me to speak to you, and it was very much against my will that I complied. He went out on the Downs rather early, and I don't suppose I shall see him again till we meet in the enclosure. I'll tell him then what you have said, or perhaps you would sooner speak to him yourself. It's the last day of the races, and so your father has decided to stay here till to-morrow. If it were not for that no doubt he would have wished to return to London to-day." Lady Althea calmly rose from her chair and walked slowly towards the window. Her movements were always slow and placid. She glanced over her shoulder at the girl as she passed her by. "I'd give up all idea of marrying Roger if I were you," she remarked.

But Ruth hardly heard her step-mother's last observation. She was trying to understand the drift of an earlier remark. In her turn she pushed back her chair and rose from the table. Her face had grown very pale. "Did you say that we were leaving Beverly Lodge to-morrow?" she asked aghast. "Surely father would not think of doing such a thing? Our visit was not to come to an end for another week."

"We shall be off to-morrow nevertheless," returned the other with a carelessness that was almost palpably assumed. "I have already informed the duchess that we must go and your father will naturally speak to Sir Roger when he returns this evening." Lady Althea was standing by the window now, and seemed impatient to be gone. Mrs. Seton, a woman whose company she affected, and whom she professed to like, though the two were always in rivalry with each other, was beckoning to her from one of the lounge chairs upon the lawn.

"But why—why?" Ruth had followed her step-mother to the window, and laid a detaining hand upon her arm. "Surely we cannot go away like this? It would be an unpardonable rudeness. Oh, I don't believe that my father would do such a thing."

Lady Althea waved her hand gracefully to Mrs. Seton, as though to say she would shortly join her upon the lawn. "I tell you I don't want to bother my head about these matters at all, Ruth," she yawned as she spoke. "I leave them wholly to your father. For my own part, since the races will be over and the best part of the house party broken up, I shall have had quite enough of Beverly Lodge. There are plenty of things coming on in town that I should have been sorry to have missed, besides, as it happens, I fancy the colonel has a very good excuse for going away. There's some trouble at the works—" she yawned again—"I don't know what it is, but anyway he had a letter from the manager this morning asking him to return." Lady Althea took even less interest in the paper mills than did her husband, and she could never speak of them without a curling lip.

(To be continued.)

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	1	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panawadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	2	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpath, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	1	0	12
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	0	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	3	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Wards Dividon	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	13
Total	8	7	101
Total plague deaths to date .. 141,883			
Same date last year	7	8	115

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign:—

SEPTEMBER 30th 1907.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	30	65	1
B	122	145	17
C	17	26	0
D	76	40	0
E	189	86	0
F & G	84	1	0
Total to date	538	433	18
Total rats killed			961

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Oct. 3.

248. Details for the week ending Saturday the 5th instant.

To-day Thursday the 3rd—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a. m.

Friday the 4th—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for practice for Viceroy's Cup Competition.

II—School of Arms at 6 p. m. Y M C Association at 7 p. m.

III—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m.—Dress—Mufti.

Saturday the 5th—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar is placed at the disposal of G O "F" Coy for class firing.

Note—The train for Ghat Kopar leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a m daily.

249. Issue of Arms—Arms and Equipment will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters, between the hours of 7 a m and 5 p m daily except Sundays.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

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BY THE WAY.

ELLE RUBIES.

The pleasant little Fifeshire town of Elie provides not only golf and tennis for its visitors, but it offers, in addition, the unique attraction of ruby-hunting—a pursuit largely indulged in, especially by ladies, for whom precious stones always possess a fascination. The Elie garnets or rubies are not of the deep hue most sought after in this kind of stone, but they are, nevertheless, extremely pretty, and look well when mounted in rings or other jewellery. They are found on the sandy beach to the east of the harbour. For the most part they are small, although occasionally the searcher is rewarded by finding one of a fair size. A distinguished mineralogist has declared that, weight for weight, the Elie ruby is unquestionably the most valuable Scottish gem.

PULPIT HOUR-GLASSES.

The twenty-minute sermon is a purely modern invention, as is proved by the number of pulpit hour-glasses that are still to be found in many old churches. In the register of St. Catherine's, Aldgate, the following entry, dated 1564, occurs: "Paid for an hour-glass that hanged by the pulpit, were the preacher doth make a sermon that he may know how the hour passeth away, one shilling." A modern pulpit-glass—probably the only one of its kind—is to be found in the Chapel Royal Savoy. It is an eighteen-minute glass, and was placed in the chapel on its restoration in 1867.

BITS OF OLD LONDON.

A delightful companion for the pocket especially the pocket of the country cousin or the American tourist is Mr. W. J. Robert's "Some Old London Memorials" (T. Werner Laurie). This is the sort of entertainment it provides: Temple Bar boasts no antiquity; nor dare it boast beauty the figure of the late Queen Victoria on the south side being particularly displeasing especially since the tip of the figure's nose has been repaired. It . . . stands on the site of old Temple Bar, and, as in ancient times, marks the boundary of the City from the shire, and is the line of demarcation between the Stand and Fleet-street. It was never a gate of the city, and strype the historian says that formerly the only barrier consisted of posts and rails, with a chain thrown across. There is much other Temple Bar lore in the book.

CROMWELL AND THE DRAGON.

The marking of the boundary from the shire was also commemorated (until the erection of the Law Courts in the early eighties) by Shire line running in a zigzag course from Serle-street to Temple Bar. How many Londoners know that Nos. 1 to 11, Bell-yard are within the City and Nos. 12 to 14 in Westminster? In allusion to the old ceremonial when the Sovereign visits the City it seems that even Cromwell when he and his Parliament dined in state in the City on June 7th 1649 craved admission and was gravely permitted to enter! The Heralds' College authorities by the way deny that the present memorials is topped by a griffin, as nine out of ten people suppose. The beast is a dragon.

OLD ST. DUNSTAN'S.

Among the many illustrations, forming so pleasant a feature of the book, we find the clock and figures from old St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street, and the story of how they came to be set up at Lord Aldenham's place in Regent's Park, now known as St. Dunstan's Villa, is of interest: When the Marquis of Hertford was a boy, he, in common with others, stopped to watch the figures strike the bells, and was so delighted with the mechanical contrivance (what boy would not be!) that he vowed he would buy it when he became a man. . . . When it became necessary to widen Fleet-street, old St. Dunstan's had to be demolished, and the clock and figures were on the market. This was in 1831, and the Marquis, now grown up, remembered his boyish vow, and, being a collector, paid two hundred guineas, and secured the treasures. Panyer-alley, Trafalgar square, the Adelphi, St. Paul's, the Embankment, the Temple, Pie Corner, Aldgate Pump, and many another "bit" of old London are described and illustrated. Altogether the little volume should do much to abolish the reprehensible indifference displayed by so many Londoners towards the priceless relics of the past still left in our midst.

CARDINAL MANNING'S TOMB.

The long-deferred monument to the memory of the late Cardinal Manning is at last to be erected—a movement being on foot to place an effigy in bronze over the Cardinal's resting-place in the crypt of the Westminster Cathedral. The form of the memorial is to be a recumbent figure of the prelate clad in the full vestments of an Archbishop. A panel of red marble in front of the tomb will bear a suitable inscription, recording the rank and dignity of the late Cardinal. The sarcophagus will be carved with the almorial bearings of his Eminence, and also the arms of the See of Westminster. The cost of the memorial is estimated at from £600 to £700, of which about one-third is already in hand.

ABOUT NEUCHATEL.

Neuchatel, to which place a party of English guests are proceeding at the invitation of the Swiss Government to witness this year's military manœuvres, is the capital of the Neuchatel Canton. It is charmingly situated on the lake of that name, and stretches down to the water's side from the slopes of the Jura. From the banks of the lake, bordered as is the custom by clipped limes, a beautiful view of the distant Alps may be obtained, as is also the case from the garden terraces of the principal hotels. The chief public buildings of the town are the Chateau (now the seat of the Cantonal Government), the Museum of Fine Arts the College Latin, and the Abbey Church.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S POST-OFFICE.

During these months the little wayside post-office of Meigle is one of the most important, though, the "Glasgow" News says, perhaps among the least imposing of such Government buildings in the United Kingdom. Meigle is the post town for Belmont Castle and through its humble country post-office are delivered the mail-bags with budgets of important State documents. While the Prime Minister is in residence at Belmont Castle, an extraordinary tax might be expected on the post-office staff, but Sir Henry keeps his own post-runner, who may be seen carrying the letters strapped to his back, and almost hidden from view in the mass of correspondence with which he is burdened.

AFRICA IN 1957.

In the "World's Work" for September Mr. S. P. Verner makes out a strong case for the great improvements which will take place in the Dark Continent in fifty years. Capetown, he says, should then have a population of over one million whites, and half as many blacks. Kimberley will be as large as Birmingham; Johannesburg as large as Sheffield: Bulawayo as large as Leeds. At Victoria Falls there will be another Manchester. At Khartoum there will be a great university, in which English will be the language; at Stanleyville probably another, where French will prevail.

VICTORIA FALLS, THE NILE, AND THE NIGER.

Victoria Falls will light Bulawayo and the Upper Zambesi Valley, and will be driving tramways, looms, and other industrial plants in all that region. The cataracts of the Nile will annually spin 1,000,000 bales of cotton into fabric. At the head of the Livingstone cataracts at Stanley Pool a great dam will give the Congo a fifteen-foot draft for a thousand miles, and will deliver the power to railways in four different directions. The Delta and upper country of the Niger will be raising 3,000,000 bales of cotton per year. The production of rubber from the African Continent will have reached an annual total of £20,000,000.

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS, &c.

Fifty years hence there will, we are farther told, be 150,000 miles of telegraphs and telephone wires, 30,000 miles of automobile roads, 40,000 miles of railways. There will be over 1,000 steamboats on the African rivers. In the Zambesi and southern Congo region there will be an annual production of pig-iron to the value of over £20,000,000. There will be lumber manufacturing establishments in the great equatorial forests in German and British East Africa and in the Soudan. One will be able to travel from London to Capetown if he wish, by way of Constantinopley, Asia Minor, Jerusalem, and Cairo—all the way by rail. But 1957 is a long way off, and it is easy to dream dreams.

THE CHOICE.

[Woman is never so practical as when she is choosing a husband; man is never so unpractical as when he is choosing a wife.—"Truth."]

A man of sound and common sense
In most affairs of life,
I made to wisdom no pretence
When looking for a wife;
By practical and sober laws
No more was I restrained
When first I saw you, Kate, because
My fancy then was chained.

But you, who choose a summer dress
Entirely by the view,
Who show a wealth of carelessness
In buying something new—
You weighed me in the strictest scale
And put me to the test
Before my pleading could prevail
And I be wholly blest.

And then, at last, the knot was tied—
'Twas many years ago—
But whether Time has justified
Your choice I do not know;
Yet this, at any rate, is true—
You will not need to sign
If with your care and prudence you
Chose half as well as I.

A. W. B.

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE NEW EARL OF WINTERTON.

The new Earl of Winterton, better known to thousands as Viscount Turnour, is one of the most enthusiastic of our younger politicians. Although he is only twenty-four, he has managed to achieve twice as much as most men many years his senior, and it is perhaps lucky for the worlds of politics and literature that his new title will not carry him to the House of Lords. The new Earl was educated at Oxford, and in 1904 was elected Conservative M.P. for the Horsham Division of Sussex, thereby becoming the youngest member of the House of Commons. His maiden speech was a marked success, earning for him the eulogy of Sir Edward Grey, and he was not long in showing that he was a man to be reckoned with. He is a good orator and has dabbled in literature, having caused a great deal of interest by the publication in the "National Review" of an article on a mysterious sect called the "Cokelers." He is also a sportsman, hunting and polo being his favourite recreations. The Earl is related to some of the oldest and most noble families in the kingdom. He was a grandson of that remarkable woman the Dowager Duchess of Abercorn, and he is a nephew of Lord Lansdowne and the Duke of Buccleuch. Shillinglee Park, his residence in Sussex, is one of the most picturesque places in the south of England.

A FIGHTING PARSON.—THE REV. A. J. WALDRON.

Quite one of the strongest and most remarkable men in the Church of England of to-day—indeed, in the religious world at large—is the Rev. Arthur John Waldron, Vicar of Brixton Parish Church (St. Matthew's). Mr. Waldron is not only a magnificent preacher who has filled St. Matthew's, which is capable of seating two thousand people, to overflowing; he is, "par excellence," the champion of the Church against the atheists and agnostics of the parks, and as such he is known, loved, feared, adored, reviled, from John o'Groats to Land's End. A man of immense originality and force of character, he has had the pluck to discard the conventions of the Anglican Church. He has, so to speak, taken off his surplice, rolled up his shirt sleeves, and plunged into the rough and tumble of open-air debate, to emerge the victor of many a hard-fought and sometimes even bloody field. For when Mr. Waldron tackles a blasphemer he hits hard and he hits often, and a free fight has more than once followed upon his fiery denunciation of some foul-mouthed blackguard. He has often been the centre of a howling mob, and in self-defence has had to use his fists—he can use them.

POINTS IN HIS CAREER.

As has been hinted, Mr. Waldron is unconventional to a degree, and his career has been as unconventional as himself. He comes of a family of Plymouth Brethren and was brought up in the rigid tenets of that sect. Whether it was a case of cause and effect, or merely a most independent character asserting itself; Mr. Waldron as a young man was anything but a believer. Educated at Birmingham College and Oxford University, where he devoted himself mainly to science, he early came under the influence of Charles Bradlaugh and Mrs Annie Besant, and at one time there was probably no greater sceptic in England than the man who is now the most powerful and accomplished foe unbelievers have. And so far as a career was concerned he was divided between science and politics. However, as he says he could find no real happiness in scepticism, he made one of his first appearances as a public speaker as the opponent of Bradlaugh, and, to cut the story short, he was ordained in Deacon 1899 by Dr. Talbot, Bishop of Rochester, and priest the following year. His first curacy was at St. Luke's Camberwell, where he made his mark in men's work; in 1902 the Bishop of Rochester appointed him Missioner and Evidential Lecturer for the diocese, and four years' later he was appointed to his present incumbency. So that Mr. Waldron's rise has been as rapid as it has been welcome to Christians of all denominations.

A PEN SKETCH.

As a preacher Mr. Waldron is probably the most effective speaker the Church of England at present possesses. He is a perfect elocutionist, and above all he has a great gift of naturalness and sympathy. He can be as dramatic and artistic as Father Bernard Vaughan; he can be as homely as humorous, and as tender as any of the great Nonconformist orators. His is the art that conceals art; his language is plain, but it is Saxon, and beautifully chosen. And he is very much a man; he knows human nature in all its phases; he is not afraid of calling a spade a spade, and he is abreast with every form of modern thought. That is one reason why his church is thronged by men, and largely by professional men. And that is why, too, as an open-air preacher he commands the respect and often the love of a class not notorious for their liking for the Church of England parson—the British working man. For himself, Mr. Waldron is a sturdy, muscular man of middle-height, whom, in ordinary dress, many people would undoubtedly take for some distinguished actor, with his full, clean-shaven, rather sallow face, mobile, humorous mouth, and dark curling hair. But if the priest is not apparent in the outer man, the fighter is in the dogged chin and jaw, the broad nose, and the deep-set grey-eyes with the little points of flinty flame that mark the warrior. None the less, Mr. Waldron if a rich and racy humorist, and a man of the tenderest and widest sympathies. And so, although some strait-laced folk may stand a little aghast at a clergyman who can play more than a "useful" game of billiards, who can tell a funy story against anyone, who does not think it of the least importance whether he prays to the East or to the West, who in many ways defies convention, Arthur John Waldron is a very real and potent force in Christianity.

LORD DALHOUSIE.

Lord Dalhousie, who has just celebrated his twenty-ninth birthday is one of the luckiest of the younger members of the peerage. He came into the title when a boy of nine, and besides an income of over £50,000 a year, he is the owner of 1,38,000 acres. He comes of noted military stock, and was himself formerly in the Scots Guards, and served in the South African War in 1901-02. One of his ancestors was one of the authors of the letter to the Pope asserting the independence of Scotland in 1320. Lady Dalhousie was before her marriage Lady Mary Willoughby, daughter of the first Earl of Ancaster. Her wedding was one of the prettiest of 1903, and among the presents was an elegant white silk parasol, the gift of the Princess of Wales. Brechin Castle, Lord Dalhousie's seat in Forfarshire, is most picturesquely situated, on a high rock near the old city of Brechin, and contains a magnificent library of valuable books and manuscripts.

BY ROYAL LICENCE.

The marriage of Miss Gertrude de Stacpoole, the only daughter of the Duc and Duchess de Stacpoole, recalls the fact that there are quite a number of Englishmen who enjoy foreign titles of nobility, and who are allowed to use them in this country by Royal licence. Many of these are of French and Papal origins; others have been bestowed on their owners by such near relations of our Sovereign as the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and the King of the Belgians; while yet a third group enjoy titles of Dutch, Spanish, and Austrian extraction. This group is headed by the genial and popular Count Bentinck, who is not only a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, and a member of the Dutch House of Lords, but a cousin of the Duke of Portland, and so indirectly interested in the great Druce Case.

THE DUC AND DUCHESSE DE STACPOOLE.

The Duc and Duchesse de Stacpoole are perhaps the most popular couple in County Galway, for if their title is foreign, their hearts are truly Irish, and they are both keenly interested in every form of sport. At Mount Hazel, their Galway home, there are all sorts of curious mementoes of the family's links with both France and the Papal Court. Thus in one room is a fine set of bedroom furniture which belonged to Louis Philippe, and the most precious of the many priceless relics kept in the Duke's beautiful private chapel is a large piece of the true cross, given by Pio Nono to its present owner's father. The Duchesse, who when in London entertains her friends in Cadogan Gardens is a daughter of that Mr. McEvoy who was one time M.P. for Meath. As a girl she was a favourite hunting companion of the late Empress of Austria, and she still affectionately remembers, and has transmitted to her only daughter, some excellent hints anent the management of high-spirited horses, given her by the Imperial horse woman.

SOME OTHER PAPAL TITLES.

Yet another Irish squire who bears a Papal title is the genial Count de la Poer. He also claims an ancient Irish barony, but his Papal countship only dates from 1864. Count and Countess de la Poer—the latter a daughter of Lord Emly—live at the quaintly named Gurteen le Poer, in Waterford. They are, by the way, fond of singular cognomens, and each of their seven children has in addition to his or her other name that of "de Poher!" A Papal dukedom is in the enjoyment of the owner of Blackmore Park, Worcester, but the Duke Gandolfi is himself of Italian extract on in spite of the fact that his surname is Romyold. The family also have strong links with Spain, and the present Duke's mother was [illegible] for he is still a babe, was [illegible] grandee. Well known in the [illegible] is Count Cecil Kinsky, the Hereditary Keeper of St. Patrick's Chasuble. The Kenmare [illegible] adherents of the fitzpatrick [illegible] Secretary of State to James [illegible] letters [illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Steamer Farringford 2,378 tons, Captain A Chapman, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's, steamer Lings, 438 tons Captain E J Rickford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Coast ports with a General Cargo and the following passengers: Mrs Smith and child, Miss Boyton, Miss Swanson, Mr Murray, 9 natives and 532 deck passengers.

THE Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamer Armand Behic, 3,564 tons Captain E Guionnet arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney via Colombo with a general cargo and passengers, she will sail to-day for Marseilles with a General Cargo and passengers.

THE Steamer Falls of Moness 3,457 tons Captain E Hawe arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nisam, 2,041 tons, Captain A McLennan arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal and general and 36 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Stanley Hall, 2,659 tons Captain A Henderson will sail to-day for Genoa and Antwerp, with a General Cargo.

THE City Line steamer City of Madras, 3,048 tons Captain C McFee, will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cago.

THE steamer Kalibia, 3,149 tons Captain F Walker sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Zibenghla. 2,690 tons Captain T D C Dewing sailed yesterday for Jedah, with 915 pilgrims.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 57 tons Captain A J Cole, will sail to day for Persian Gulf via Karachi &c. with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Maltby, Mr Malcolm, 3 native officers and 130 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Querimba, 4,987 tons, Captain W E Smith will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 1st October, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lawrence.....Comdr C W Shearme.....R I Marine
R I M S Minto.....Lieut D Goldsmith.....R I Marine
S I M S Investigator...Capt W G Beauchamp.....R I Marine
Patrick Stewart.....Capt W A Tindall.....R I M T S
I M S Palinurus.....Comdr E S Hickman.....Survey Boat
Three Torpedo Boats.....Royal Navy

In the stream.

R I M S Hardinge ....Lieut C O Campbell .....R I Marine
R I M S Margarita.....Capt W L Kelly.....Pearl Fishery

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—October 2.

Armand Behic .... 3564 Guionneth.... Marseilles...3-10 M M & Co
Arnaryllis .....2587 Lash ..... G G Telpal & Co
Capri .....2784 Bélsito ..... F & R S N Co
Captain .....2317 Young ..... J M & Co
Falls of Moness.... 3457 Hawe ....
Goalpara .....1358 Morris on..... M M & Co
Ipswich .....618 Wallace..... Shah S N Co
Lalpoora .....2124 Hodgson .... Calcutta ..... M M & Co
Lingz .....938 Rickford..... Karachi.... M M & Co
Moltkefels .....3110 Schwars..... Glade & Co
Nizam.....2 41 McLennan Turner ..... M & Co
Onipenta .....3420 Hill ..... M M & Co
Sanctoria .....2378 Word..... Bombay Co
Shahnoor.....2783 Foster ..... Shah S N Co
Shahtehan .....3866 Dalton ..... Shah S N Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Davison ..... Shah S N Co
Shah Ameer .....1922 Pilling ..... Shah S N Co
Shah Nasir .....2 756 Grant ..... Shah N N Co
Sirsa.....1475 Emmett ..... M M & Co
Seirstad .....617 Learsen ....
Ujina .....3426 Kendal..... M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—October 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Shah Nawaz	2527	Baldoin	Jedda, N F.	The Shah S N Co	
D & E	Clan Colquhoun	3760	Green	Chittagong	5-10	F M & Co
F	Stanley Hall	2660	Henderson	Genoa	3-10	K Nixon & Co
G	Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	R S Ports	5-10	D & P S N Co
H	Puri	643	Ahmed	N F		Bo S N Co
K	Ticho	2020	Maclaren	Hull via K'chi	5-10	P M & Co
M	Oriental	3388	Tocquen	Aden	5-10	P & O Co
O	Ocean Prince	3398	Lambert	Philadelphia	5-10	R A Willis
Q	Monsoori	1735	Geddie	R S Ports	11-10	B & P S N Co

H W P D

Fonani	562	Esmail	B'nagar	5-10	Bo S N Co
Sabarmati	594	Mahomed	K'chi	5-10	Bo S N Co

M W D D

Bahadur	529	Fakeera	Repairing	N F.	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Castalia	4061	Blight	L'pool	6-10	W & A G & Co
4	Drumcondra	2964	Taylor	A'werp	8-10	W & A G & Co
6	City of Madras	3048	McFee	K'chi	5-10	K N & Co
8	Africa	2565	Badlisich	Trieste	1-10	A L S N & Co
9	Coniscliffe	2312	Pettinger	D'kirk	12-10	W & A G & Co
9	Gadsby	2273	Obarke	Venice	5-10	T Morrison & Co
10 & 11	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	15-10	P & O Co
10 & 11	Devanha	4785	Hide	Shanghai	15-10	P & O Co
14	Bubale	1613	Born	Jedda	3-10	G Jeewanjee
15	Shah Allum	1917	Davison	Stream	2-10	Shah S N Co
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Quetchas		2837	Smith		M M & Co	
B Zebenghla		7606	Dewing	Jedda	3-10	M & Co
Indravati		513	Fakeera	N F		Bo S N Co
Kaveri		533	Mahomed	B'nagar	1-10	K N & Co
15	Arcadia	3014	Valentine	Shanghai	1-10	P & O Co
13	Magician	3271	McKee	Dunkirk	28-9	Killick N & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Nizam s	McLennan	Calcutta Sept. 3
	Falls of Moness s	Hawe	Calcutta Sept 20
	Armand Behic s	Guionnet	Sydney Sept 9
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi Sept 30

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Arcadea s	Valentine	Shanghai &c,
	Foyle s	Walsh s	Calcutta

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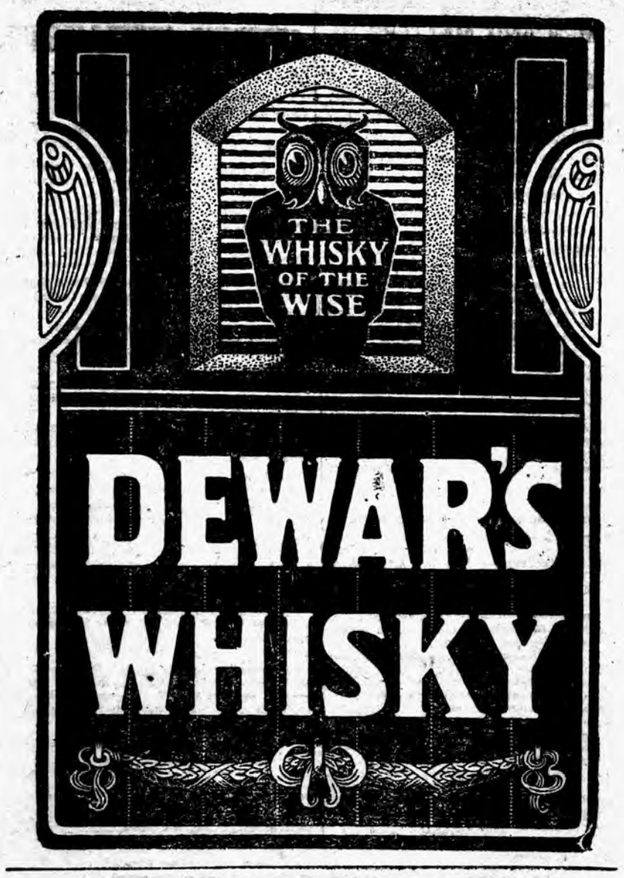

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